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Gromyko Declares He Won't Discuss **Poland With Haig**

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

GENEVA - Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said upon arrival here Monday that he has "no intention whatsoever" of discussing the Polish situation when he meets with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on

Tuesday.

Mr. Haig, who on Sunday night said that the main purpose of his talks with the Soviet diplomat was to express directly the West's "outrage" over Poland, said Monday in response to Mr. Gromyko: "Well, I think it could be a very short

meeting then."

As they prepare for two meetings Tuesday — the first in the U.S. mission here in the morning and the second in the Soviet mission in the afternoon - Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko bave broken with the tradition of saying little in advance of such sessions and have been like professional boxers trad-ing verbal jabs in advance of an

Mr. Haig, who spent much of the day closeted with his advisers, has been the more contentious of the two, stressing that because of Soviet involvement in the Polish imposition of martial law the United States was not interested now in beginning a new round of negotiations on strategic arms reduction or in bolding a summit meeting.

U.S. Complaints

in addition to Poland, he plans to raise the U.S. complaints about Soviet activity in Afghanistan, in the Caribbean and in southern Africa. Mr. Haig and his aides have said. The Americans have avoided even the hint of any agreements

was "no lack of problems and questions" to discuss, but he added, "I have no intention what-soever of discussing questions re-lating to Poland or the domestic situation in Poland."

"I am also prepared to discuss other international problems," he said, adding that the Soviet side would do its best "to promote agreements and understandings where such possibilities do exist."

Reporters aboard Mr. Haig's plane were told that there was oo U.S. expectation that Mr. Gromyko would be willing to discuss the Polisb situation because Soviet leaders have said it is an "internal

But Mr. Haig said he was en-couraged that "the entire Western world is of one mind with respect to the situation in Poland ... and the responsibility of the Soviet Uoion for events which are occur-

'First-Hand Opportunity'

"I know the discussions themselves will provide me an opportunity to express first hand and directly to Foreign Minister Gromyko the outrage that is felt in my own country and in Western capi-

tals," he said.

President Reagan wants the Soviet Union to know "we're not doing business as usual as long as repression is under way in Po-land," he added.

The United States will continue to prepare for the arms oegotiadons and it will continue to negotiate on reducing or eliminating intermediate-range ouclear forces in Europe in the talks that began here Nov. 30. But the talks on strategic arms will oot be held until "condi-



The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, waved to journalists on his arrival Monday in Geneva for a round of talks with the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Haig intends to discuss the presence of Soviet troops in Afchanistan, the unrest in the Caribbean, which the United States blames partly on Soviet actions, and the stepped-up supply of arms to Cuba, which, the United States claims, has resulted in an increase in the arms flow to Nicaragua.

He also intends to raise the southern African situation, where the United States believes the Soviet Unioo is trying to block a set-tlement of the South-West African (Namibian) question by trying to persuade Angola oot to accept a solution that would include the withdrawal of Cuban troops from that country.

There is particular concern, U.S. emerging from the sessions.

Mr. Gromyko said that there always been," reporters were told.

"There is linkage, as there has officials said, over the Soviet supply of arms to Cuba, and allegedly

from Cuba to Nicaragua. Officials said Cuba had received more than 61,000 tons of military hardware in the last year, more than at any were placed in Cuba.

No Early Meeting

WASHINGTON (Reuters) The White House on Monday appeared to rule out an early meeting between Mr. Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

A spokesman said reports from Geneva that Mr. Haig had said he felt an early meeting was oot practical "fairly well summed it up. We feel that the groundwork would have to be laid and it's difficult to lay the groundwork in the current

Jaruzelski Links Easing of Rule **To Continued Order in Country**

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW - In a speech to par-liament Monday, Poland's military ruler raised the prospect of rolling back martial law by the end of next month but offered Poles few hopes for a quick solution to the

Gen. Wojciceb Jaruzelski, making his first major speech to parliament since imposing martial law more than six weeks ago, said restrictions could be partially or en-tirely lifted by the end of February provided there were oo attempts at organizing strikes or other illegal

protests.
"If unforeseeable events do oot occur and no illegal actions are launched, then the restrictions of the state of war will be seriously cut back or wholly revoked by the end of oext month," the general

But in the same breath, he warned that martial law could be extended if there was trouble. The military chief acknowledged that martial law had been resoundingly condemned both at bome and abroad but insisted it had been a necessary evil to avert civil war.

Gen. Jaruzelski implicitly acknowledged that the authorioes had not fully worked out a long-range political program. He said they did not know what to do about the Solidarity free trade un-ion and its 10 million members, a question regarded by analysts as the key to breaking the political

The general made no direct reference to recent appeals by intellectuals, political activists and the

church for an end to martial law, Rejecting suggestions that the imposition on martial law had been forced upon Poland by the Kremlin, he said: "The truth is that the decision to introduce martial law io Poland was our deci-

He lashed out at the West for imposiog the sanctions and criticizing martial law, adding: "We will oot stand before any self-appointed tribunals."

"Neither the calendar nor external pressure will decide the future of Poland," the general said. "By the end of next month the restrictions resulting from martial law should be lifted. The problem in industry is different. The elements of martial law must be kept in force for a longer period." A proviso that "elements of

martial law" would be retained in industry appeared to indicate con-tinuing military control of key branches such as heavy industry. mining, power plants, railways and communications, where workers are subject to military law and dis-The parliament was meeting for

the first time since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13. Its agenda included ratification of the military decrees and more Cabinet changes. The parliament, the scene of lively and frank debate during Solidarity's beyday, was in a subdued mood as deputies sat through Gen. Jaruzelski's address, which lasted an hour and 40 minutes.

Initial assessments indicated that Gen. Jaruzelski gave little comfort to adversaries who mounted a concerted propaganda campaign against martial law in the days before the parliament session.
The general made oo direct reference to appeals by intellectuals, political activists and the church.

He acknowledged that there were differences of opinion be-tween the state authorities and the Roman Catholic Church, which appears to have the allegiance of the vast majority of this nation of

But he said church-state dia-



Wojciech Jaruzelski during his speech Monday.

logue was cootinuing and differences should oot cloud the overriding aim of national unity.

Gen. Jaruzelski said 4,549 per-sons were still interned after the imposition of martial law but 1,760 had been released. The total of 6,309 was the highest official figure to date for those interned. By declining to set a date for the end of martial law, Western ana-

lysts said, Gen, Jaruzelski was signaling that Poland could remain under effective military cootrol for

They said some of the more on-

communication could be lifted but that the structure of martial law. with soldiers controlling industry and government, would almost certainly remain. The technical retention of mar-

thorities to cootinue interning opponents without putting them on trial and to bring union activists to summary justice for organizing strikes, distributing leaflets and

tial law would also enable the au-

other acts of defiance.

People attending the session said the applause for the general was lukewarm and perfunctory.

Gen. Jaruzelski promised that political and economic reforms would continue and talked in terms of a "profound democratiza-tion of social life."

He also said that the Communist Party would remain the leading force and added that Poland's problems stemmed not from the failings of Socialism but because it

was oot Socialist enough. Gen. Jaruzelski accused extremists in Solidarity of having ignored calls for agreement by parliament,

individual deputies and the gov-He said extremists bad paralyzed the authorities, spread hatred, cootionally broken the law,

imperiled the country's alliances and security, ruined the economy and abused confidence placed to them by millions of people. Speaking of the internees, the Polish leader said oobody had been punished for their views, "In-ternment is a temporary measure."

he said, and those prepared to give up their "activities against the Socialist state" can return to their bomes and jobs. He dismissed the idea of deport-

ing opposents, but he said that if any wanted to settle abroad oobody would stop them.

Allies' Criticism Spurs Bonn to Review Ostpolitik

A. L. Lork Limes Service .

Foreign Ministry, acknowledging in an internal report that mistrust had grown among the allies about Bonn's policies toward Eastern Eu-rope and the Soviet Union, has started an examination of possible contradictions in its positions.

A West German official said a study had been under way within the ministry since early January with this theme: "To what extent sbould West German policy be revised or readjusted?"

The analysis, which has already brought some tentative conclusions contained in a paper pre-pared by Konrad Scitz, chief of the planning staff, was accelerated by the differences among the allies

convincing role in the NATO alli-

Details of the paper were poblished Monday by the newsmaga-zine Der Spiegel. The official, who requested anonymity, confirmed the accuracy of the excerpts, saying: "I don't want to downgrade the paper in any sense, but what it offers is the kind of analysis you'd expect from a planning staff. It doesn't prejudice Genscher's cooclusions in any way." The reference was to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The official spoke of a "serious rethinking of German foreign poli-cy" that could last many weeks or months and represented a review of options and questions raised

sideration of policy was privately contradicted by a high Foreign Ministry official who contended that the report was the kind of procedure done as a routine matter all over the world.

The central finding of the study, as quoted by Der Spiegei, states: "Faced with the differences of opinion between us and the United States, but also between us, France, England and Italy as well, we cannot close our eyes to the fact Ostpolitik iocreasiogly threatens to be in opposition to our alliance policy."

> capitals concerning Bonn's cautious posicion from the time at

first time, in Washingtoo on Jan. 6. that the Soviet Union beld responsibility in the development.

Democraoc Party decided on Mooday to urge a forthcoming from Bonn.

[The motion they approved sti-pulates that oone of the Cruise and The analysis appeared to reflect the sharp criticism beard in NATO sources said.

by John Vinocur sination and questioning about particularly by the situation in Po- which martial law was imposed on freeze on deploying new short
And the west Germany's Ostponible with a But the option of a basic recoo- Helmut Schmidt's assertion for the ration of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, they said.

> The Bonn study points out fundamentally differing artitudes and evaluations among the allies coo-cerning the Soviet Union, although it says the basic task of Western policy should be "to manage the decline of the Soviet empire."

The U.S. position was described as an attempt to force the Soviet Union into cautioo and arms limitaoon through a policy of "arma-ment and the economic weakening of the Soviet Union" - withdrawal of Western credit and technolo-

"On the other hand." Der Spiegel quoted the study as saying, "we fear that such an American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

group to maintain its own political and military structure and would

have been aimed at securing the

withdrawal of the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops in

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December, 1978, and within two

weeks occupied Phnom Penh and

installed the current government.

The Khmer Rouge continues to hold the Cambodia seat at the

United Nations, ASEAN, which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the

land, recognizes it only reluctantly, however, because of the violence

that occurred in the four years of

INSIDE

Trade Tensions

The decision by U.S. steel

firms to file anti-dumping suits against European steel

exporters reflects dangerous tensions in transatlantic trade.

Athenian Rhetoric

Part II of a series: Page 3.

lippines, Singapore and Thai-

Khmer Rouge Rejects

Renters

BANGKOK — Cambodia's deposed Khmer Ronge government has formally rejected proposals for a loose coalition with two other Cambodian and-Vietnamese resistment spokesman said Monday.

(ASEAN) as a means of making the Khmer Rouge more acceptable and opening channels of aid to the

had sent a letter to Singapore's for-eign minister, Suppiah Dhana-balan, announcing the rejection, with copies sent to other ASEAN

The Khmer Rouge had asked for two months to consider the Singapore proposal after nine meetings in Bangkok last fall of representatives of the three move-

it was not possible for the Khmer Rouge to accept the coalition, but he suggested that the leaders of the three resistance groups should meet to discuss the issue, the

gapore's deputy prime minister, Sinnathamby Rajaramam, to com-ment that the Klimer Rouge letter was oot a complete rejection.

A political consensus seems to have emerged on the first 100

days of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou's govern-ment: Behind a screen of Socialist rhetoric, it has abandoned many radical plans and retreated to a West European style of social democratic government, Page 5.

Super 49ers

In U.S. professional football's Super Bowl, the San Francisco 49ers beat the Cincinnati Bengals, 26-21. Page 15.

Economic Community countries agreed Monday to seek an increase in interest rates oo Western export credits for the Soviet Union as a means of pressuring Moscow on Poland, French Minister of Exter-nal Relations Claude Cheysson

EEC nadons also decided to send \$38 million in bumanitarian aid to Poland through congovernmental relief agencies there. Belgian For-eign Minister Leo Tindemans, chairman of the ministerial meet-ing, said EEC executives would make sure the medicines, food and other goods went directly to the

cuss the export credit decision, and no official statement on it was is-sued. But Mr. Cheysson said the ministers had reached general agreement to ask the 24-natioo Organization for Economic Coopera-tion and Development to reclassify

terest rate on credit Moscow receives from Western govern-

must be discussed further other Western states within the framework of the Paris-based

Earlier this month, the 15 mem-bers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizatioo announced plans to review their credit arrangements with the Soviet Union because of the Polish crisis, and this was dis-

has worsened in recent weeks. He was skeptical of statements by Poland's military leadership that martial law is to be lifted soon.

and see whether it is, and then wait and see what is subsotuted for martial law," he said.

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - The EEC foreign ministers resumed oegotiations on community finances Monday, with Britain refusing to budge on its demands for big cash

anything less than five years of re-newable refunds, which could reach more than \$1 billion a year. France responded with an equally firm statement of its refusal to



Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany. left, and Leo Tindemans of Belgium at the meeting in Brussels.



Lord Carrington, right, the British foreign secretary, conferring on Monday with Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister.

grant Britain refunds except on a German succe pipe maker, said limited and annually declining Monday that it had signed conscale, something that Britain has tracts to deliver 1.2 million metric scale, something that Britain has consistently refused to accept. Britain maintains that it has to

pay too much for its EEC membership and that it gets back from the budget less than is justified by the size of its ecocomy.

Soviet-West German Contract BONN (NYT) — Mannesmann be worth about 1 billion Deutsche Handel, the trade unit of the West

tons of large-diameter steel pipes to the Soviet Union. Mannesmann said the pipes would be supplied from its plant in Mülheim. The deliveries are expected to help meet Soviet demand for pipes for the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Industry sources said the deliveries would

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, during a recent interview.

U.S. Sprayed Herbicides on Laos

Report Describes Secret Program in Vietnam War

By Richard Severo New York Times Service

NEW YORK --- An unpublished Air Force history reports that the United States secretly sprayed herbicides on Laos during the Vietnam War and openly sprayed them on South Vietnam only after a debate over whether other nations would denounce the move.

The history, which contains details about how the United States started and conducted its herbicide spraying program, also provides insights into how government policy was made during the war.

The account says that in the early 1960s, thousands of gallons of military defoliants were secretly brought into South Vietnam by the United States in violation of the inspection provisions of the Geneva accords of 1954, designed to to the national security." Litiga-end hostilities in Indochina.

The United States participated in the creation of the accords, and although it disassociated itself from the "final declaration," it pledged not to disturb the agree-

The history was obtained by the National Veterans Task Force on Agent Orange, a coalition of veterans and religious and environmental groups, in a lawsnit under the Freedom of Information Act.

Thomas W. Ainsworth, director of a unit of the State Department that decides when material should be declassified, sought to block re-lease of the document, of which 20 pages remain withheld by the gov-ernment, on the ground that it "would cause identifiable damage

material. Releasing it, Mr. Ainsworth said, would damage relations with foreign countries. Mr. Ainsworth said in an affida-

vit that certain sentences in the 20 pages "would if disclosed, confirm officially that the U.S. some years ago gave consideration to the possibility of military use of herbicides in certain specific countries, concretely, the use of berbicides to destroy war-making potential."

Mr. Ainsworth noted that the United States is a party to international accords prohibiting use of chemical and biological weapons and possession or manufacture of biological weapons. "The applicability of the agreements to herbi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

[Leaders of Mr. Schmidt's Social

party congress to postpone a decision on deploying oew U.S. missiles bere until late 1983, according to a spokesman, Reuters reported

Pershing-2 medium-range missiles that Bonn is committed to take should be installed before a special party congress in the fall of 1983 has reviewed the decision, party

[It also calls for an East-West

Proposal for Coalition

ance movements, a Thai govern-The coalioon was proposed by Singapore and backed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nacons

other movements.

The spokesman said the Khmer Rouge deputy premier, leng Sary.

In his letter, Mr. leng Sary said

This suggestion prompted Sin-

Counterproposals Expected They have suggested further discussions among the Cambodian resistance movements, which prob-

Cambodia's former head of state. Prince Norodom Sihanouk. who heads the small Moulinaka group, and former Premier Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer Peo-ple's National Liberation Front, had accepted the idea of a loose

ably means that the Khmer Rouge

leaders have some counterpropo-sals," Mr. Rajaratnam said in Sin-

EEC to Seek Tightening of **Soviet Credit**

From Agency Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The European Foreign ministers from the 10

Polish people.

Mr. Tindemans declined to dis-

Putting it into Category 1, which covers advanced industrial states, instead of Category 2, which covers less developed industrial countries, would mean a shorter duration for export credits and an automatic half-point increase in the in-

ments. Sources said the proposal will be presented at Tuesday's ministerial meeting for adoption as a joint community decision. The plan

cussed further by NATO experts in Brussels over the weekend. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said meanwhile that be believed the situadoo in Poland

"My reaction would be to wait

Ministers Resume Financial Talks

Diplomacc sources said Lord Carrington told EEC partners that Britain was oot prepared to accept By Charles Bremner

PARIS - France was reported Monday to be close to agreement with Algeria on a major naturalgas cootract but criticism was mounting over a similar French accord with the Soviet Union.

Industry sources said the state firm Gaz de France was on the verge of settling a two-year disagreement on a new gas price with Algeria's Sonatrach Co., clearing the way for it to double supplies to about 9 billion cubic meters (315 billion cubic feet) per year.

Taken together, the new Algerian contract and the accord signed on Friday with the Soviet Union for gas from a planned Siberian pipeline are expected to provide about 55 percent of France's gas needs in the second half of this

While the Algerian agreement is expected to completed without controversy, the contract with Moscow has brought condemnation from critics on both the left and the right who say it conflicts with France's stance on events in

Jacques Chirac, the leader of the neo-Gaullist opposition, said the Socialists no longer have the right to speak to the Poles about human rights and hope."

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy serted Monday that purchase of Soviet gas did not conflict with France's support for the Polish people, United Press International reported from Paris.

"The natural gas agreement does in no way put to doubt our basic foreign policy choices and our solidarity with the Polish people," he said in Cambrai during a transfer of northern France LIPI a tour of northern France, UPI re-

ported. The 25-year contract, signed despite U.S. calls for a reduction in trade with the Soviet Union to protest the Soviet crackdown in Poland, was attacked as inopportune by the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT) trade union grouping, the govern-ment's main union ally.

"Without any doubt, this operation weakens the impact of the pol-icy of France and its European partners toward the Polish situation and the strategy of the Soviet Union," a senior CFDT official

The infinential newspaper Le Monde said the agreement, under which France will receive an additional 8 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas per year starting in 1984, would confirm for the Polish people that "they have nothing left to hope for from the West except for a few charitable gestures."

Le Matin, a pro-Socialist daily, pointed out that the gas occotiaunder former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Le Matin said it was hypocritical to criticize the timing of the contract once the principle of trading with the Soviet Union had been accepted.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own Union pour la Democratie Française (UDF) grouping denounced the contract as a stab in the back for the independent Polish trade union Solidarity. The administration of President François Mitterrand has been one of the most outspoken among the Western allies in its condemnation of martial law in Poland and has said it holds the Soviet Union responsi-

Political sources said Mr. Mitterrand and his ministers had decided that France occded the Soviet natural gas for economie reasons and resolved to go ahead with the agreement while stressing that it had no bearing on France's overall position toward the Kremlin.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Sunday night that the gas agreement, which follows a similar contract between Moscow and West Germany last year, reflected France's desire to diversify its en-

France is heavily dependent on oil and gas imports. At present half its petroleum is supplied by Saudi Arabia.

Total Algerian and Soviet gas imports will represent about 10 percent of the country's energy needs in 1990, according to Gaz de France statistics.

The Siberian pipeline project is also providing French firms with 4.5 billion francs (\$775 million) in income, mainly for pumping sta-tions and electronic surveillance

W. German Poll Shows Majority Backs Pipeline United Press International BONN — The vast majority

of West Germans opposes the U.S. call for sanctions because O.S. call for sanctions because of the crisis in Poland and supports the controversial gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, according to a public opinion poll published Monday.

day.

The poll, taken by the Allensbach Institute for the West German magazine Stern, showed that only 15 percent of those questioned opposed the pipeline deal, which the United States contends will make Western Europe dependent on Soviet energy supplies and strengthen the Soviet Union Stern said that two-thirds of West Germans believe that the Bonn government is right in oot joining the United States in

imposing sanctions on the Sovi-et Union and Poland.

Ban on Chemical Arms May Be Sought by U.S.

By Walter Pincus

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration, which is making
preparations for the production of chemical weapons, will soon propose the start of treaty talks on eliminating chemical weapons in all countries, according to govern-

ment sources. The sources said the two-track plan - preparing to build nerve-gas shells and bombs while expressing willingness to negotiate them away - was needed to head off allegations in Western Europe or elsewhere that the United States was starting an arms race in chemical weapons.

Officials said the overture would be made even though they believed unlikely that talks would produce a workable treaty soon.

The Pentagon also has another plan for avoiding opposition to its plans; one of the weapons, the new "Bigeye" bomb, would be a binary nerve gas bomb considered so safe that it could be based aboard carri-

Healey Criticizes Poland TV Show Planned by U.S.

The Associated Press
LONDON — Denis Healey, deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Monday that the Reagan administration's "Let Po-land Be Poland" television program will be "intensely embarrassing to everyone outside of the

"I think it is absolutely wrong to treat the Polish tragedy as Holly-wood razzmatazz," Mr. Healey said at Heathrow Airport before flying to Washington for a six-day visit in the United States.

"Let Poland Be Poland," which is being produced by the U.S. government to show support for the Polish people under martial law, is to be transmitted around the world

by satellite next Sunday.

The hourlong special, which is to include tapes of rallies and reports about Poland, will feature President Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other world leaders, and such ce-lebrities as Frank Sinatra, Charlton Heston and Orson Welles.

"I suppose it will be the first and last time we will have Mrs. Thatcher appearing on the same program as Frank Sinatra," Mr. Healey

In a binary weapon, two nonlethal chemicals remain unmixed until the weapon is fired. It is only then that they take on their toxic characteristics. In the existing gen-eration of weapons, the chemicals

already are mixed. The government says the United States needs the new weapons be-cause the Soviet Union has modernized its chemical stockpiles while those of the United States have deteriorated. U.S. officials say the weapons would give NATO a retaliatory capacity that would deter the Soviet Union from

using such weapons. Administration sources acknowledged last week there was little assurance that talks on elimination of chemical weapons could lead to a verifiable treaty before the first U.S. weapons would be built. So far, no satisfactory plan for inspection has been developed that satisfies even Washington of-

ficials. Sources said the opening of talks would focus attention on Soviet chemical stockpiles and at the same time show the Europeans that the United States would be ready to halt nerve gas production if the Soviet Union would agree to

a treaty. The chemical weapons treaty talks, sources said, would be among the nations that have signed the 1925 Geneva Protocol. This protocol requires signers to forgo first use of such weapons. It does not prohibit production.
U.S. officials also said they

planned to use the United Nations Committee oo Disarmament to discuss the issue, focusing first on the Reagan administration's conbeen using a toxin against Laotian and Afghan guerrillas fighting Communist forces.

NATO governments have told Washington that a chemical weapons program could create problems in the plans for modernization of ouclear weapons based in Western Europe.

Washington officials said the West Europeans had been assured that the steps taken toward pro-duction did not automatically mean the president would decide to go ahead with production. A production line is being prepared at a plant in Pine Bluff, Ark. Before production could begin.

the law requires Mr. Reagan to send Congress a formal message saying that he believes production of the weapons would be in the national interest. Officials said last week that such a finding might not be made for another year.

Kissinger Says NATO Could Collapse Unless Disputes Are Resolved

By Judith Miller New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has said that NATO will "disin-tegrate" unless basic differences among the allies are resolved soon.
"We can paper over crises that

exist, but it can't go on forever," Mr. Kissinger said Sunday. "We in this country have an obligation to put forth a clear line."

Last week, Mr. Kissinger said

President Reagan's response to the

crackdown in Poland was not

strong enough. He did not repeat

that criticism Sunday; indeed, he asserted that the administration was seeking "by instinct" to lay was seeking "by instinct" to lay down a stronger line and that its efforts "must be encouraged."

Nevertheless, Mr. Kissinger's very presence at the final session of a conference organized by the Committee for the Free World gave aid, if not comfort, to neconservatives who have become in-

conservatives who have become in-creasingly disenchanted with Presi-dent Reagan's foreign policy. The committee, an 18-monthold group whose members include American and West European writers and foreign policy analysts, met in Washington during the weekend to discuss what they

Harvard Memorial Set For a Slain Newsman

United Press International BOSTON - A memorial lectureship honoring Joe Alex Morris Jr., longtime Middle East correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, has been established by Harvard Uni-versity's Nieman Foundation for

Mr. Morris was killed while covering the Iranian revolution in Tehran in February, 1979. He was formerly a correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune. The lectureship will begin this spring and will be awarded annually to an American overseas correspondent or media commentator on foreign

Mr. Kissinger, working the room like a politician, embraced Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary magazine, and gave effusive greetings to Midge Decter, executive director of the Committee for the Free World; Irving Kristol, a conservative writer, and Richard V. Allen, who resigned this month as President Reagan's

national security adviser. In his remarks Sunday, Mr. Kissinger defended the policy of detente with Moscow, asserting that he had always intended it to be coupled with a policy of containing Soviet aggression. He argued that economic cooperation stemming from détente had been intended to be linked to Soviet conduct but that Western Europe had become increasingly dependent on such trade.

He also expressed his opposition to a plan for the construction of a pipeline in the Soviet Union to carry natural gas to several West European nations.

Mr. Kissinger argued that there was not "the beginning of a con-sensus" within the alliance on problems such as East-West relations, Central America, Africa and the Middle East.

While he agreed with many members of the committee that the Atlantic alliance was in trouble, and that its troubles were compounded by what he said was the growth of European neutralism, there was little consensus on what should be done to mitigate strains

He recommended that the United States take the initiative to bring inconsistencies "to a head," but he did not say how or when this should be done.

Mr. Kissinger received a mixed reception from the group. But he elicited sustained laughter when he said that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had offered him a job in the administration, explaining United States foreign pol-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS U.S. High Court Blocks ERA Ruling

United Press International WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court on Monday blocked an order hy a federal judge in Idaho that declared that Congress acted unconstitu-tionally when it extended the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. The justices stayed the ruling until they decide

whether to take up the case. But five months before the deadline for ratification, the court did oot specify when it will take up the question of its jurisdiction. The justices have begun a four-week recess, so it is unlikely that they will act before

The National Organization for Women had asked the high court to grant a speedy review of the case and to declare that a U.S. District Court judge, Marioo J. Callister, had acted unconstitutionally. The Reagan administration, responding to controversy over a Justice Department decision to appeal Judge Callister's Dec. 23 ruling, opposed the request for a quick review, urging the court instead merely to vacate Judge Callister's decision.

Kidnappers Break Silence on Dozier

ROME — Police said Monday that the Red Brigades kidnappers of U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier have broken their nine-day silence and released a tape-recorded message on the abduction.

The police said the tape was found in a Rome suburh Sunday after a telephone tip. They said the message did not contain any new material that might help them find Gen. Dozier, kidnapped on Dec. 17, but that it was the first word from the kidnappers since Jan. 16 when they issued their fourth communique on the abduction.

The police did not release the text of the message but said it cootained sharp criticism of Gen. Dozier and his role in NATO and hinted at possible attacks on police targets in the near future.

U.S. Atom Plant Shut After Accident

ONTARIO, N.Y. — A tube ruptured in a cooling system at the Ginna nuclear power plant Monday, emitting radioactive steam into the atmosphere and leaking thousands of gallons of water into the reactor's containment sump before the plant was stabilized, officials said. Nonessential personnel were evacuated from the site, and authorities

declared a "site-emergency," the second most serious of low emergency classifications. A spokesman for the plant's operator, Rochester Gas & Electric Co., said that there was "no danger to the public at this time." About 45,000 people live within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the plant. The reactor of the plant was shut down automatically and was doused

with water to keep it from overheating, a spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said.

Zia in Paris for Talks on Afghanistan

PARIS — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan arrived Monday for talks with President François Mitterrand on maintaining and increasing international pressure for the removal of Soviet troops from

French aides said the talks are also simed at establishing a relation ship for discussing world problems and the balance of military power in the Indian subcontinent. Gen. Zia added the two-day visit to his itinerary just before leaving on a trip that has taken him to Italy, Romania

His trip to Paris follows within two months a visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, who discussed military items, including France's latest combat aircraft, the Mirage 2000. France and India are about to sign a technological cooperation agreement.



AIRPORT CLASH - Police pushed back demonstrators at Frankfurt International Airport after they tried to block construction work for a third runway. About 1,000 protesters gathered on Monday, but only about 300 clashed with police. Witnesses said the demonstrators pelted police with snowballs filled with rocks. Protests have been going on for several months.

U.S. Secretly Sprayed Herbicides on Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

cides is a matter of disagreement between the parties," he said.

The history represents what is believed to be the first formal goveriment acknowledgment that the United States conducted covert spraying in Laos. The document says that the defoliation was carried out with the agreement of the Laotian government, which was

Among disclosures in the history are the following:

In the South Vietnam spraying program, the U.S. government seriously considered asking Air Force pilots to wear civilian clothes, fly in mismarked planes and agree to a government disavowal of any knowledge of them if they were captured.

· The defoliation in South Vietnam, which in recent years has brought charges from South Viet-namese and U.S. veterans that the herbicides caused long-term health problems, was started at the request of President Ngo Dinh Diem

of South Vietnam.

• U.S. officials took pains to mislead the press about the covert spraying in Laos.

The report says the spraying in Laos began in December, 1965, at the urging of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. military forces in Vietnam. who wanted jungles in southern-Lacs defoliated to deay hiding places to enemy troops. He also crops destroyed to delly food to the enemy, according to

Gen. Westmoreland, asked to comment on the report, said he could not remember ordering spraying in Laos and had no knowledge now that it had been carried out. "It could have been done by people in my headquar-ters without my being involved,"

The spraying in Laos started over the "strong objections" of William H. Sullivan, then the U.S. ambassador in Vientiane, accord-

Mr. Sullivan "informed the State Department that he was opposed to using herbicides in Laos because of current sensitivity among diplomats in Vientiane of nations friendly to the United States over allegations concerning earlier uses of chemical weapons in

Laos," the history says.

Mr. Sullivan said in a telephone interview that he did not recall stating his opposition "but I wouldn't be surprised if I did make a protest." He did confirm that Laos had been sprayed.

200 Sorties

The report does not elaborate on the meaning of its reference to "earlier uses." Nor is it clear how long the covert spraying continued. Several pages are missing. However, the report says that by June, 1966, seven months after the program began, 200 sorties were flown in which a total of 200,000 gallons (760,000 liters) of herbicide were dumped on roads and trails, to a distance of about 275 yards on each side, "north of the 17th paralel in Laos.

The report does oot say which herbicide was used in Laos, but it does say that generally in South-east Asia, the Air Force used com-binations of the herbicides 2.4.5-T

and 2,4-D, including Agent

The document also says Mr. Sullivan believed that since "virtualty all lucrative targets in southern Laos were dispersed under jungle cover, to use defoliants to uncover them would 'open a bottomless **'Yellow Rain' Complaints**

But Gen. Westmoreland is renot a party to the war. ported to have been convinced, in

the report's words, "that there were sufficient targets beneath the jungle canopy in men and supplies into South Vietnam." He also re-portedly pushed through a request for permission to destroy crops, although the report says that "such missions never became a major part of the herbicide program." Disclosure of the Air Force re-

port comes when the Reagan administration is complaining that toxic chemicals have been used against people resisting the Vict-namese control of Cambodia and Laos, Richard Burt, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, said last Nov. 10 that the chemical attacks. which are known as "yellow rain."

were backed and controlled by the Seviet Union. The history deals with several other issues related to the defolia-

tion program. For example, the report says that in 1961 Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara "continued to hold open the option of disguising the defoliation program" South Vietnam "as a South Victnamese operation."

Mr. McNamara, asked to comment, said, "I guarantee you I never suggested anything like that." He called the notion of disguising South Vietnamese defoliation "in-sane" and "outlandish." Mr. McNamara said be was unable to recall the details of defoliation, or

who ordered or approved it. According to the report, U. Alexis Johnson, then deputy un-dersecretary of state for political affairs, proposed that "U.S. aircraft be used to conduct a major defoliant spray program in South Vietnam, although the aircraft would carry South Vietnamese

markings and the pilots would wear civilian clothes." Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, asked in an interview if the State Department had known of discussions of disguising U.S. air-craft, said he could not recall any-thing like that, but "I don't have

records and can't get into that." Frederick E. Nolting Jr., as U.S. ambassador in Saigon, supported the covert spraying program in South Vietnam, according to the report, and expressed his desire to label defoliant chemicals as "civilian cargo" to exempt them from the inspection provisions of the Geneva accords. The accords established the International Control Commission, referred to in the report as the ICC, which was empowered to inspect shipments of military equipment entering South

Mr. Nothing is said by the report to have felt that "civilian aircraft and crews would be necessary to

used for crop destruction "had by this ome arrived covertly in Saigon by military aircraft, bypassing ICC inspection. A large sea shipment could not be hidden from ICC

scrutiny, however."

Mr. Nolting, who now teaches a course on ethics in government at the University of Virginia, said in a telephone interview that he could not remember saying he wanted to disguise military chemicals as civilian cargo or anything else about plans for covert spraying.

Decision on Operation

Ultimately, a decision was made to conduct the South Vietnamese operation openly. One reason, according to the report, was that the deputy secretary of defense, Roswell L. Gilpatric, did not feel that South Vietnamese markings and the covert use of American air crews "would effectively disguise

the U.S. role in the operation. Mr. Gilpatrie is said to have conceded that killing crops in re-mote areas inhabited by Montagnards, the hill people of centra Vietnam, "made sense militarily," but he was worried because "the use of chemicals to destroy food supplies is perhaps the worst appli-cation in the eyes of the world."

In an interview, Mr. Gilpatrie said that he could not recall saying

The prospect of openly spraying South Vietnam with chemical defoliants was not relished by government officials or high-ranking military officers, and the report suggests that they spent a great deal of time discussing the public relations aspects of such a move.

McNamara's Reservations

Mr. McNamara expressed reservations about the possibility of providing material for anti-U.S. propaganda, the report says. William P. Bundy, acting assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, sent Mr. McNamara a memorandum setting out the pros and cons. The re-port says that Mr. Bundy's memo-listed the cons as including "the distinct probability that the North Vietnamese would exploit propa-ganda aspects of a defoliation pro-

But in the last analysis, Mr. Buody is reported to have concluded that "from the military stand-point, the program should be

Mr. Rusk, in a presentation President John F. Kennedy, portedly said that the proposed foliation program "does no foliation program "does violate any rule of internation law and is an accepted tactic

The history says that Mr. Rus told Kennedy that although the United States might be the larger of "germ warfare" charges, he la vored the proposed spraying program because "successful plant killing operations in Vietnam could be "of substantial assistant in the control and defeat of the Viet Cong." Kennedy approved the defoliation plan Nov. 30, 1961 in a memorandum that said in move could proceed "if the more could proceed "if the mor careful basis of resettlement alternative food supply has been

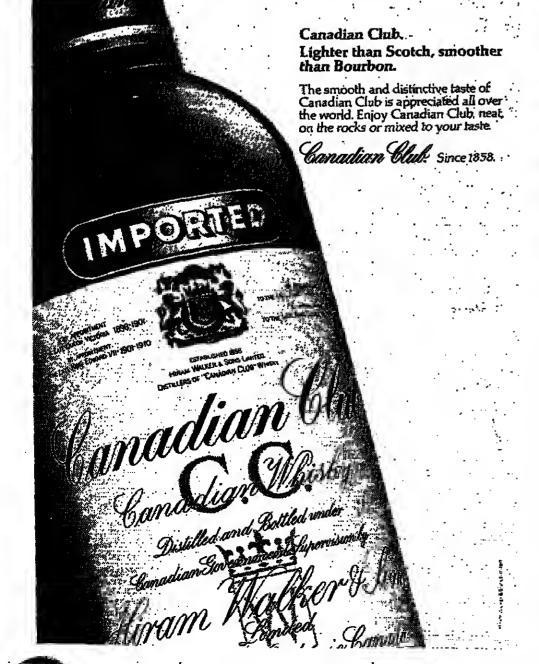
Bonn Review Of Ostpolitik

(Continued from Page 1) policy leads to an arms race and t endangering peace. We want ! protect what we've achieved in relations with East Germany, the Soviet Union and the other

European states," As a result, the paper said, We Germany would have to make e forts to show that Ostpolitik an alliance policy were compatible. said that detente and defense pol cy in the 1980s could be calle "stabilization policy."

This mix, according to the per's suggesoon, involves avoiding a vocabulary that upsets the alliand talking a harder line who maintaining contacts with the S viet Union that make eleat We Germany's basic nonthreateni

atotudes. In conclusion, the study asks lack of firm language toward to Soviet Union on West German part does not give rise to ideas Moscow that West Germao socie is weak and that Soviet dem can be pressed upon it.



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U.S.-European Trade 'Shooting War' Feared

No One Predicts New Barriers, but Officials Warn Complaints Will Increase

This is the second of three articles.

"There now are real fears that a transatlantic trade war may occur. If it does, we have 50 ways of hitting back." — A senior Reagan adminis-

"Liberalizing trade in the classical sense is of little relevance. Our main priority is creating jobs" — A key adviser to President François Mitterrand of France.

By Axel Krause

and Herald Tribune BRUSSELS - The recent decision by U.S. steel companies to file anti-dumping suits against Europe-an steel exporters reflects increasingly deep and wide-reaching ten-sions in transatlantic trade relations, which officials warn could easily deteriorate during the next several months.

The statements cited above, for example, reflect wide divergences in thinking about economic priori-ties in two key capitals. Washing-ton is determined to reduce the impact of the European Economic ommunity's use of export subsidies affecting industry and agriculture. Paris, committed to reducing worsening unemployment by na-tionalizing and modernizing French industry, is cool about li-beralizing trade.

In the Brussels headquarters of the EEC, where France has considerable influence, there is a growing sense of frustration regarding the future, particularly after the failure of leading U.S. and EEC officials to negotiate a settlement in the. steel dispute.

The investigation into the steel dumping charges could take nearly a year, U.S. government sources said.

Growing Steadily

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The tensions over steel are also coming to a head just as the United States and its European allies are experiencing strained relations over Washington's drive to tighten sales of high-technology products to the Soviet Union.

West Germany and France have repeatedly stressed their reluctance to go along with Washington on restricting their profitable nonstrategic trade with the Soviet Union. which has been growing steadily over the past few years.

Last Saturday, France joined West Germany in signing contracts with Moscow for the delivery of Siberian natural gas through pipeline whose construction Washington has repeatedly op-

"There are new pressures be-tween us and Washington mount-ing all the time and it is becoming less and less manageable. A fuse could blow, pushing us into a trade shooting war," a senior EEC trade

No one on either side of the At-

lantic predicts a sudden re-emergence of new trade barriers, such as tariffs or quotas. These would be illegal under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency that enforces the world's trading rules. What officials foresee is the filing by Washington of substantial numbers of cases under GATT rules, charging violations of its, codes by Common Market coun-

We may very well file new actions against the Europeans similar to steel, in industry and particularly agriculture, which would certainly create new pressures," said a senior U.S. government trade, strategist. He added that the actions could be filed in Washington or Geneva and that they were being enthusiastically supported by U.S. legislators.

A key emerging target of the Reagan administration is subsi-dized EEC farm exports to third markets, such as the Middle East and Latin America, where the U.S. markets are substantial and grow-

Last week in Washington, U.S. producers of poultry, sugar, wheat flour and pasta began proceedings against the EEC by filing com-plaints with the U.S. Office of the Trade Representative, charging that the Europeans are undercut-ting the U.S. competitive position in violation of the GATT code ontlawing unfair subsidies.

"We fear that the [EEC] is seeking to solve its internal agricultural overproduction and budget problems by converting the CAP [Common Agricultural Policy] into a Common Export Policy based on extensive subsidies." U.S. Agricul-ture Secretary John R. Block recently told a Senate subcommittee

"Serious friction in our bilateral relations would result, as would in-

2 Admirals Replaced In Soviet Sub Incident

United Press International BONN — The Soviet Union has replaced two admirals over the Sovict submarine that ran aground in a restricted area in Sweden in October, according to the West German news magazine Der Spiegel.

It said on Sunday that Vladimir Tschernavin, the navy's youngest admiral and a candidate member of the Communist Party Central Committee, was replaced in December as chief of the North Fleet by Adm. Arkadij P. Michailovski. In November, Admiral of the Fleet Georgij Jegorov, the second highest ranking naval officer who was chief of the naval staff, was transferred to a minor post.

kets, if present [EEC] policy trends and dairy products.

Continue," he warned, noting that

During a recent of fines could eventually be imposed on EEC farm producers.

A potent retaliatory weapon is contained in authorization for a revolving fund established in the Reagan administration's new farm legislation, which went into effect in December. Introduced under congressional pressure and resisted initially by President Reagan, the fund's purpose is to allow the U.S. government to subsidize its farm exports against unfair foreign competition in third markets.

While no funds have yet been proposed for the fund, administration sources said the amount could reach \$1 billion.

An initial major test of the farm issue will take place in Washington during the first week of February as EEC and U.S. officials meet for the second in a round of ministerial talks that began in Brussels in December. The first round, which followed a NATO ministerial meeting, touched on a wide range of transatlantic trade issues but was exploratory.

Major Test

Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, has already stated that the community will streamously defend its agricultural policy, and there are predictions on both sides of the Atlantic that the meeting could prove stormy.

Mr. Thorn and other EEC officials remind U.S. visitors that the

United States regularly runs heavy trade surpluses with the 10-nation Common Market - more than \$7 billion in farm products alone last

Considerable support for a hard-line approach is coming from the French Socialist government of François Mitterrand and from Edith Cresson, his minister of agri-

With the support of West Germany. Denmark and other large EEC farm producers, the French are determined to resist any relaxa-tion of the EEC's farm export drive while obtaining higher sup-port prices for European farm

Farm Demonstration

A nationwide demonstration by French farmers is being planned for next month, aimed at raising EEC farm commodity prices next year by 16 percent — substantially higher than the rate being proposed by the EEC Commi whose leaders have repeatedly urged that EEC prices be lowered

to world levels. The French approach is not exactly winning over the Reagan administration, whose officials have regularly noted that worldwide commodity prices are falling, nota-bly in categories heavily subsidized

creased instability in world mar- by the EEC, such as sugar, wheat

During a recent meeting in Paris, Mrs. Cresson told the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, that above all, the Mitterrand government's aim was to provide a decent standard of living for French farmers. "This was hardly a satisfactory answer to our preoccupations - and we tried to get that message across," said a participating U.S. official.

France is by no means alone in resisting the U.S. initiatives. West German officials, who declined to be identified, said that Bonn is actively supporting Paris, but quietly and behind the scenes. "We took the initiative on resisting Reagan on economic sanctions against Russia, but will leave much of the rest to the French," said a West German official.

Advisers Skentical

Leading advisers to Mr. Mitterrand do not hide their skepticism about coming to an agreement with Washington over trade bberalization - and they are adamant when explaining their rationale.

"Our first priority is creating

jobs through a modernized industry, but don't come here looking evidence of emerging protectionism," said an adviser. He said the Mitterrand government does not intend to erect barriers to imports in sectors targeted for expansion. You might want to look at Italy, Britain, Japan and possibly the U.S. on protectionism, but not here," he said.

Echoing the views of other top Socialist officials, the adviser said that France will pursue its policy of "reconquering" domestic markets — meaning reducing foreign penetration by injecting new capital, research and management re-

sources into the economy.

A recent survey published by Le
Matin, a Socialist-leaning daily newspaper, showed that imports now account for the majority of supply in 26 industrial sectors, many of which the government is determined to develop. They range from plant machinery and office equipment to airplane motors and electronic semiconductors.

Although Socialist planners hemently reject claims that the program is protectionist, industry planners in Paris are agreed that the government will favor French companies, particularly in cases of purchases by government agencies.

No one doubts that we will be increasingly favoring our own industry over foreigners, particularly in light of the nationalizations," said a highly placed government offi-cial responsible for industrial plan-

(Next: Why the West cannot easigive up trade with the Eastern



FAMILY TRAGEDY — Purvis Hamilton was overcome with grief at the burial in Craynor, Ky., of his three brothers and his son, who were among the seven miners killed last week by an underground explosion in a nearby mine.

H.D.F. Kitto Is Dead at 84: Wrote on Classical Greece

United Press International
LONDON — H.D.F. Kitto, 84, a writer and authority on classical Greek literature, died Thursday. Mr. Kitto, professor of Greek at Bristol University from 1944 to 1962, was the author of the stan-

OBITUARIES

dard introductory work on classi-cal Greece, entitled "The Greeks." The book, which appeared in 1951. was considered one of the foremost studies of the character, history and thought patterns of the ancient Greeks.

The book has been reprinted more than 30 times and was translated into several languages.

Mr. Kitto was born in Stroud,
Gloucestershire, and studied at St. John's College, Cambridge Univer-

In 1921, he became assistant to the professor of Greek and subsequently lecturer in Greek at Glasgow University where he remained until 1944 when he moved to BrisAlfredo Ovando Candia

Brandeis University the following year and again at the University of California in 1964.

From Agency Dispatches

LA PAZ — Former Bolivian
President Alfredo Ovando Candia, 64, died here Sunday following a heart attack.

Gen. Ovando twice took power military coups. In 1964, he helped overthrow the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement govern-ment controlled by Victor Paz Es-tenssoro and became president for six months in 1966. He was president again for a year in 1969-70, at which time he nationalized the Gulf Oil Co.'s Bolivian interests. He was later overthrown in a coup.

6 Killed in Italian Crashes United Press International

PARMA — Six persons were killed and about 30 injured in a series of crashes in beavy fog Monday on Italy's main north-south superhighway, police reported. In all, police said, the crashes involved 15 Mr. Kitto taught at the Univer-sity of California from 1960-61, at mucks and 10 automobiles.

Soviet Aide Reported To Hold Peking Talks

PEKING — Chinese officials were reported Monday to have held 10 days of secret talks with a Soviet specialist on Chinese-Soviet relations in what some diplomats say is an attempt to pressure Washington into ending arms sales to Taiwan.

Soviet sources said that Sergei L. Tikhvinsky, director of the Soviet Union's Academy of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Peking on Jan. 14, but that his presence was not disclosed for 10 days.

Although neither the Chinese nor the Russians revealed the purpose of the visit, the mission appeared to be a significant development in the dialogue that has grown between Moscow and Pe-

Some Peking diplomats say that the Chinese response to Moscow's overtures is largely aimed at con-vincing the United States to end arms sales to Taiwan in hopes of bolstering Chinese-American rela-

They say that there is little likelihood that Peking and Moscow will be able to restore healthy relations until the Russians withdraw from

Italy Communists Say Moscow Can't Dictate Its Policy

ROME — The Italian Communist Party Monday brushed aside a sharp attack by the Kremlin and said that Moscow cannot dictate to the rest of the Communist world.

The party made it clear that it would continue its independent course no matter what the Kremlin said and raised the question whether there could be any single "center" or "leader" of the Communist movement.

"There's no such thing as a Communist Vatican ... Nohody can excommunicate us," said Giancarlo Pajetta, foreign policy spokesman for the Italian Communist Party, in Monday's edition of the party newspaper, L'Unita. Another attack in the Tuesday edition, released later in the day,

further intensified the conflict. The editorial Tuesday said that the concept of a Communist Party as a "center" or "leader" for other parties was an idea whose time had passed. 'The concept of a single real Socialism' is to be clearly rejected," it added.

The Soviet Communist Party paper, Pravda, said in an editorial Sunday that the Italian Communists - who had criticized Soviet policy in Poland - had made a "truly sacrilegious attempt" to prove that foreign policy of the So-viet Union and the Warsaw Pact does not differ from that of the United States and NATO.

Afghanistan and end their support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia

But many Soviet-bloc diplomats believe that the Chinese are about to downgrade relations with the United States and make a strategic shift back toward the Socialist

China has been hinting that it is prepared to improve relations with the Soviet Union, saying that the two sides should begin preparations through diplomatic channels

to resume border talks.

Mr. Tikhvinsky, formerly an official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was deputy leader of the Soviet team that held negotiations with China before 1979, when border talks and normalization talks were suspended. He technically does not hold a government position. but he has met "unofficially" with Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry officials, the Soviet sources said.



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Reagan the Reformer

President Reagan took power in a country that was fed up with the prevailing style of politics, which had become a game of assembling winning combinations of small, separate constituencies, each with its own claims and passions. That game was not only expensive in terms of federal money, but it also paralyzed policy when, as often happened, the claims conflicted.

When Mr. Reagan took office, America was highly prosperous by any previous standard but it was also highly uneasy. Incomes were no longer rising, and the country was accustomed to a steady rise. Inflation was accelerating, enforcing a massive transfer of wealth - not in the conventional terms between rich and poor, but from the savers and investors to the borrowers and lenders. That process was increasingly damaging the U.S. economy's basic structure, and people saw it.

More than any president in American history, Mr. Reagan stepped into office with a clear and explicit economie plan. He pushed it skillfully and rapidly through a divided Congress. It fell flat. Now what?

The economic plan — the supply-side strategy — was designed to avoid the terrible trap into which the Carter administration had fallen. Conventional economics says that in order to slow down inflation you have to slow down economic growth. It means rising unemployment and low profits for business. It is not popular. But neither is inflation, and the inflation rate was genuinely dangerous.

The supply-siders assured the new administration that it could avoid the whole dilemma by using tax cuts to increase incentives and investment while federal spending cuts reduced inflation. Seeing lower inflation ahead, everyone would begin saving more, investing more and working harder. The economy would grow briskly, according to the theory, while - the expectation soon producing the reality — inflation would ease.

Unfortunately, it has not worked that way. People's expectations of future inflation evidently have not changed much. The rate is down, but that is essentially because of the recession. Investment seems to be falling, not rising. The collapse of the supply-side theory leaves Mr. Reagan facing very high unemployment and not enough tax revenue to run

the government.

More than economics was involved. Mr. Reagan came to office firmly believing that by speaking and acting decisively, he could transform the way the world worked. It was not only American investors in the financial markets who would respond to the new tone and policy, but also the poor in the job market, the Russians in the strategie arms negotiations, the Europeans in the alliance, the Third World countries in their economic development. Mr. Reagan arrived with the zeal and conviction of the social reformer - the politician whose purpose is to make his constituents different and better people.

The world certainly treats him more warily and respectfully than it did his predecessor. But it is the same old world, from Moscow to Wall Street, with the same old habits and reflexes. The Reagan reforms counted on the president's ability to transform those habits

and reflexes, and that has not happened. The Reagan administration has ended the steady automatic rises in federal spending and taxation. But the government is not getting smaller, and taxes for the average taxpayer are not getting lower. For the poorest, they are increasing.

Mr. Reagan's political program has been severely undermined by a year's actual experience. But his personal political authority appears to remain undiminished. Perhaps that is because American voters, like Mr. Reagan himself, have learned a lot in that year about the limits on even a president's influence. If the voters continue to like his administration better than the last one, it will be at least partly because they have decided to expect less of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Learning by Mistakes

President Reagan has offered a fair test for his performance on the issue of tax exemptions for segregated schools. "Don't judge us by our mistakes," he said at his news conference last week; the real question is "how well we recover." At the current rate, the president is failing his own test.

The original mistake, not so much political as moral and legal, was the decision to confer tax benefits on undeserving institutions. The first recovery effort was to blame faulty staffing, while continuing to claim that the law required the exemptions unless Congress passed a new law against them. But no new statute is needed, only obedience to law as construed by the highest courts.

Next the White House offered legislation to forbid the tax breaks, yet insisted that two schools with discriminatory policies should get them anyway. But Bob Jones University in South Carolina and the Goldsboro Christian Schools in North Carolina were told by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit that the law forbids the tax breaks.

went before the television cameras and repeated the earlier inaccuracies. He said that until he intervened, the Internal Revenue Service had been acting with "no basis in law," when in fact the service was only following the law. He explained his original mistake thus: "We didn't anticipate that it was going to be as misinterpreted as it was." Full recovery can come only when Mr.

In a further bid for recovery, Mr. Reagan

Reagan decides to obey and enforce the law. That means scrapping what remains of his exemption proposals, withholding any new exemptions and vigorously defending the law in the Supreme Court cases brought by the Carolina schools. This will embarrass the administration with Sen. Strom Thurmond and other supporters of segregated schooling. The best way out of that bind is to tell them he tried to do their bidding but the law got in the way. And the best way to avoid being judged by mistakes is to stop making the same ones over and over again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Skidding Into the '80s

The 1981 figures for American automobile production have been added up, and they bear a somber message. The industry's troubles will not pass with the current recession. In the past few years Americans seem to have been spending less of their money on cars in good years as well as bad. This departure doesn't have much to do with the Reagan administration's policies, nor can the administration do much to change it. But if it continues the consequences will be enormous.

The automobile industry has always been sharply cyclical, swinging abruptly from very bad years to very good ones. But from World War II until the late 1970s, the pattern always pointed upward. Each peak of the cycle was higher than the previous one, and each trough was not quite so low.

Things changed several years ago. Passenger car production crested most recently in 1977, well short of the 1973 record, and started to fall long before the 1980 recession began. The 1980 production level was the lowest since the 1960-1961 recession that belped

bring President Kennedy into office. It now turns out that the 1981 level is, by a small margin, lower still.

For the past generation there has been a slow but visible movement of wealth and employment from heavy manufacturing into services. With the contraction of the auto industry, that movement is likely to accelerate. The right response to this challenge would be to design and build new products better able to compete in the world, rather than trying to protect the old ones. But people don't always give much attention to that kind of disinterested and detached wisdom when their jobs and their incomes are at stake.

New industries constantly replace old ones. That is how economics grow and raise standards of living. It is never a comfortable process, but the automobile data can be read as indicating that the great task of the 1980s will be to ease a painfully rapid transition for a great many Americans into an altogether different kind of economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Polish Economic Lesson

A collapse like that now happening in Poland does not take place of its own accord, nor does it happen suddenly or without advance signals. So why did the regime not react in good time? To start with, planned economies are rigid because their plans are laid down in advance and then meticulously insisted on by bureaucrats. Then the fixing of prices by administrative decree eliminates the interplay of supply and demand and re-

lieves managers from responsibility for their decisions. Errors do not therefore trigger alarms at lowest level. And finally, the economy is dominated by a Marxism that was never aligned on human reactions and has now degenerated into a mere instrument of political power.

In these circumstances, it seems worth recalling the fundamental truism that the purnose of an economy is to provide the population with goods and services.

- From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Jan. 26: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Mrs. Wells' Tactics

NEW YORK - Mrs. Bortmann Wells, of London, who has been addressing meetings of women suffragists here, has started an agitation in favor of a brief, sensational campaign in this city. The older suffragists, however, vigorously oppose such a policy, declaring that it is unnecessary. Mrs. Lillie Blake, one of the leading local women suffragists, gives a peremptory reason why such a campaign "à l'Anglaise" would miss the mark in the United States. She says: "We could not get arrested in New York if we tried. If we made a demonstration in front of the residences of public officials, they would invite us within and treat us with the greatest courtesy."

1932: Dartmoor Prison Riot

PLYMOUTH, England - Dartmoor was the scene of the greatest mutiny in the history of English prisons on Jan. 25, when more than 80 convicts and a number of wardens and police were injured and the central cell block and administration buildings burned. The prison has since been taken over by Alexander Patterson, chief commissioner of police. Patterson will conduct a secret inquiry to determine the identity of the ring-leaders who planned the intempted break in which more than 300 of the prison's 480 inmates took part and battled with police and guards for more than an hour. All prisoners are being forced to remain in their cells.

A Nuclear Argument For Links

Andread and the second of the

By Joseph S. Nye Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — De-spite the current climate of hostility, the United States and the Soviet Union continue to share common interests that cannot be neglected. Nuclear ocoprolifera-

tion is a prime example.

Cooperation in slowing the spread of nuclear weapons began with establishmens of the International Atomie Energy Agency in 1957. Soviet policy on nonproliferation and on exports of nuclear technology has always heen stringent; the Reagan administration's policy on nonproliferation remains broadly similar. But both countries are missing opportunities

The fields for such opportunitles are listed here, in light of the current state of overall relations. roughly in the ascending order of difficulty.

 Increasing the number of low-level hut regular consultations:
 In the first half of the Carter administration, regular consultations on nonproliferation were held. They are less frequent today. Yet consultations are useful to ex-change information and to coordinate policy on relatively noncontroversial issues such as improving international safeguards and developing plans for storage of plutonium and spent reactor fuel. Low political visibility means that such talks can be relatively isolated from the problems that beset over-

all relations. Resumption of joint ap-proaches to various countries to ask them to adhere to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, under which signatories pledge not to de-

velop nuclear weapons:

The paet, which has 113
adherents, helps to discourage
countries from developing such weapons, Both superpowers have an interest in increasing the num-ber of parties. In the past, Moscow suggested joint approaches and Washington agreed. But since Jan-uary, 1980, just after the Soviet in-vasion of Afghanistan, the United States has not followed through.

• Completion of the Treaty of Tlatelolco: This treaty, signed in Mexico in 1967, establishes a nuclear-free zone in Latin America. A party to it is not bound until all signatories

have completed ratification — un-less it waives this condition. While the pact is not perfect, it serves as an additional constraint on countries seeking nuclear weapons, Argentina and Cuba have not completed ratification. Were Argentina to fulfill the promise it made to the United States in 1977

to ratify the treaty, Cuba would remain the sole country in the region that has not ratified it. Moscow could help press Havana toward Steps to promote the return

The United States is concerned about the Soviet Union's sale of reactors to Libya and Cuba. It wants the Russians to insist on the return of spent fuel from those countries, as they do when export-ing reactors to Eastern Europe. A provision in the recent U.S.

nuclear cooperation agreement with Egypt allows the United States to require the return of such fuel. This requirement could add a layer of protection against diversion of spent fuel for weapons in the tense Middle East or in regions of special concern such as Eastern Europe or the Caribbean.

Creation of no-nuclear-explosion zones (as distinct from nuclear-free zones):

The obstacles are enormous, especially in the Middle East. A modest first step would be to try to encourage other countries to replicate Israel's statement that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the re-gion. But if the Arab countries and Israel cannot agree to negotiate creation of such a zone, an alternative would be separate agreements with the superpowers in which each Middle Eastern country would pledge not to be the first to introduce nuclear weapons.

in return, the superpowers would guarantee each country that it would not be attacked with such weapons. Verification would he in having each country pledge not to set off nuclear explosions. While this approach requires superpower coordination, it is one avenue in a situation in which the local parties will not talk with each other. India and Pakistan could also be enlisted

in such an effort. Sanctions against countries

developing weapons:

If International Atomic Energy gency safeguards are violated, or if a country explodes a nuclear de-vice for the first time, the superpowers' reactions will have a crucial effect on possible violators. The safeguard system consists of legal undertakings not to divert nuclear materials from peaceful to military uses, and to allow verification by international inspectors. deter diversion, the system need not be perfect; it requires a reasonable probability of detection

and a reasonably strong response. Each superpower is tempted to seek political advantage by limit-ing its reaction to new violations. An example is the mild American and Soviet reactions to India's ex-plosion in 1974. While this may be the hardest area in which to achieve cooperation today, it is

nonetheless crincally important. Tensions in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are unavoidable, but international security should not be icopardized at such times by failure to cooperate in the pursuit of common interests.

The writer, professor of govern-ment at Harvard, was from 1977 to 1979 the deputy undersecretary of state concerned with nonproliferation policy. He contributed this com-ment to The New York Times.

Dealing With Russia After Poland's Coup:

A Plan for Entente in Europe

By W.W. Rostow

A USTIN, Texas — The latest phase of the tragedy of Poland has raised, but not resolved, fundamental questions in the West about policy toward Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union's role in that region. What is now required is a vision — a farsighted plan to end the confrontation in Central Europe that, for 35 years, has passed for normality. Like President Reagan's "zero option" for reduction of theater nuclear forces in Europe, such a plan would transcend current conflicts and practical obstacles but provide a goal that would both unify the West and wide chartery decisions and repositions. and guide short-term decisions and negotiations.

Four historical processes make the continued acceptance of the division of Europe unwise, not mere-

ly for the West but also for the Soviet Union.

• First, the coming to maturity and responsibility of the generation in Eastern Europe born after World War II, to whom the present arrangements make lit-tle sense, is likely to render Stalin's empire a source of increasing insecurity rather than security for the Soviet peoples. The irrepressible question is, why should not the peoples of Eastern Europe choose their governments in civilized democratic ways?

Moscow may well succeed in containing the Polish revolt of 1980-1981. However, as thoughtful Soviet officials are well aware, the repressive tactics that have sufficed for 35 years are not likely to prove viable over the longer future.

In a nuclear age, it is therefore important to both sides that there be on the table a well-thought-out alternative way to provide for Soviet security - and thus avoid the desperation that might arise in Moscow from an uprising so endemic as to appear to require either a surrender of Soviet national security or a Soviet invasion in the heart of Europe similar to

the invasion of Afghanistan. Second, powerful decelerating economic forces at work in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have slowed these countries aggregate annual growth rate to something like 1.3 percent. Remedy requires, among other things, wider and more harmonious eco-nomic relations with the West, including increased flows of capital and technology. The well-known Polish debt problem is merely one symptom of a large and growing crisis.

Third, the economic forces at work in the West as well as in the East dictate efforts of the highest

seriousness to reduce defense spending.

• Fourth, there is a new generation in the West that finds irrational the perhaps inevitable but second-rate solution devised, or passively accepted, by the statesmen of 1945 to 1948. Young people in Western Europe and the United States are asking perfectly fair and understandable questions: Why should Germany not be unified? Why should the European Continent be littered with American and So-viet nuclear weapons? Why should American and So-viet forces be stationed in Europe more than 37 years after the end of World War II?

Some of the solutions they suggest are impractical or even dangerous. But the questions must be answered. What is needed now is for young and old, East and West, to ask ourselves responsibly how af-fairs in Europe could be reorganized so as to provide more political freedom for Eastern Europe; to allow: Europeans, in both the East and the West, to organize themselves more as Europeans; to ensure continued security for the Soviet Union and the United States, with reduced but not totally eliminated involvement in the military affairs of Europe.

The elements for such a plan have long been familiar in diplomacy and, indeed, were canvassed not only in the immediate post-1945 years but also in negotiations with the Soviet Union in 1949, 1954, 1955 and 1959. The specific plans considered then need revision, of course, but the three interconnected basic elements are likely to remain what they have been from the beginning:

Unity Is

At Stake

By Angela E. Stent

BONN - The unity displayed

the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

zation warned that it might com-ply with Washington's demands to impose economic sanctions against

the Soviet Union was more sym-

bolic than real.

West Germany diminished the impact of the NATO statement

only three days later, when the Bundestag rejected the imposition of sanctions. The economics minis-ter, Otto Lambsdorff, stated that Bonn will uphold agreements to

supply pipe and engineering advice to the Soviet Union for construc-

tion of the projected natural gas

pipeline between Siberin and Western Europe. The West Germans do not en-

tirely reject the use of trade as a political lever. As Chancellor Hel-

zzut Schmidt told American jour-

nalists recently, the Federal Re-public uses trade as a carrot rather

than a stick - and has experi-

Moscow's willingness not to in-terfere with West Berlin's links to

the West, to permit the emigration

of ethnic Germans from the Soviet

Union and to allow closer ties be-

tween the two Germanys has been the promise of more trade. Why,

that has proved so useful in elicit-ing concessions from Moscow?

Failure

punitive economic measures — largely because it has been unsuc-

cessful in its own attempts, in the 1950s and 1960s, to use trade em-

bargoes to change Soviet policy. Those sanctions failed to alter So-

viet conduct hut also ultimately

Before 1969, several West Ger-

man governments restricted trade

or threatened to do so in an effort to alter Soviet policy on German reunification and Berlin. In this,

West German policy was some-

In an incident that seems fronte today, Chancellor Konrad Ade-nauer criticized John F. Kennedy

in 1963 for exporting grain to the Soviet Union: "I can't stand any more of this wretched talk of detente." He suggested that Washington offer to sell grain to Mos-

cow in return for a Soviet agree-ment to dismantle the Berlin Wall.

None of these policies elicited sig-

Bonn has also seen repeatedly

that its allies have few qualms

about taking over trade with the

Soviet Union, In 1962, for example, the United States tried to prevent other NATO countries from

selling pipe to Moscow for con-struction of the "friendship" oil

Claiming that the pipeline would threaten Western security,

vinced the West Germans to can-

cel existing contracts with the So-viet Union. The Italians, British

and Japanese refused to comply.

As a result of the embargo, Mos-

cow developed its own capacity to

Today Washington has barred General Electric from selling gas turbine compressors worth \$175

million to three European firms in-

volved in the Siberian pipeline

project, but it may be unable to

stop other Europeans from provid-

Markets

war unemployment rate and a cri-

sis in its steel industry, the pipeline

is expected to provide thousands

of jobs as well as export markets

It is relatively costless for Amer-

ica to withdraw from the project and demand similar action from

its allies, because its stake in the

not to participate would seriously

jeopardize its economy and under-

mine efforts to find new sources of

energy outside the Arab world. Be-

sides, Bonn argues, it is unlikely that abandoning the pipeline would affect Polish developments. The West German experience

suggests that however much Mos-

pipeline has always been limited. But a decision hy West Germany

for pipe and compressors.

As Bonn faces its highest post-

ing these components.

pipeline to Eastern Europe.

nificant Soviet concessions.

times even harsher America's.

undermined Western unity.

Bonn does, nevertheless, reject

an asks, should it give up a lever

Bonn claims that one reason for

enced some success.

this month in Brussels when

 Freedom for the peoples of East Germany and Eastern Europe to determine, without interference, their forms of political organization, accompanied by arms control agreements that would reduce the level of the European armed forces in both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries — agreements that both the United States and the Soviet Union would monitor

and supervise along with European states.

Strategically balanced U.S. and Soviet military force withdrawals from Europe — short of total withdrawal. Geography dictates that a total withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Europe would be dangerous for the West, while the Soviet Union is likely to resist total military withdrawal from non-Soviet Europe resist total military withdrawal from non-Soviet Europe until it is assured that inspected arms control ements work effectively.

egreements work effectively.

• Provisions for heightened multilateral economic cooperation within Europe. This would ensure, among other things, that a powerful united Germany did not seek to establish hegemony on the Continent. The Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva was created in 1947 for this purpose and could be strengthened to meet new responsibilities.

The bringing to life of some such vision and plan is multicly to be quick and will certainly not be easy. It

militely to be quick and will certainly not be easy. It would have to emerge through persuasion and negotiation, as the underlying generational and economic realities assert themselves and are accepted.

Along the way, some people in Moscow would argue that if in the end the Kremlin succeeds in dismantling the Solidarity movement, there would be nothing left to fear in the time ahead. Others in the Soviet Union would seize on the prospect of some such plan to rig Soviet terms so as to achieve the abiding Soviet dream of a Western Europe cut off from the military support of the United States.

They would be supported by a few Americans who have long hankered to cut the West Europeans loose, leaving them to make the best terms they can with Moscow. And there would be those in the West who would see in such a plan a way to add the military strength of Eastern Europe to that of NATO, and there would be East Europeans ready to

rally to that conception.

But I return to where I began, Without such an agreed vision and plan, Western policies are unlikely be stable, patient and effective.

It would require balance and maturity both to sustain the existing institutions of the West and to move toward a larger goal. But there is danger for the East and the West alike in what looks to be the easier course - that is, plodding along the deeply grooved, familiar, bureaucratized tracks of schism and confrontation in Europe until a possibly unmanageable crisis is upon us.

The writer, who was national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Jahnson, is professor of economics and history at the University of Texas and author of a forthcoming book entitled "The Division of Europe: 1946." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Crusading Doesn't Do the Trick

The writer is a U.S. government official who is not involved in administration policy toward the Soviet Union. This comment was distributed by The New York Times under the pseudonym "Abel Baker."

WASHINGTON — As the administration prepares a worldwide TV spectacular, "Let Poland Be Poland," to express soli-darity with the Poles, some may recall that 25 years ago this winter the Eisenhower-Dulles "Crusade for Freedom" was sponsoring similar rallies at Madison Square Garden and elsewhere to protest Soviet intervention in Hungary.

Neither these rallies nor other American protest actions during the next two decades had the slightest effect on Hungary. By 1959, President Dwight D. Eisenhower was joining Nikita S. Khru-shchev, stigmatized earlier as the

"Butcher of Budapest," in the "spirit of Camp David."
Roughly similar experiences followed the East German workers' revolt of June, 1953, the building of the Berlin Wall in August, 1961, and the "Busyes Springs" of 1069. and the "Prague Spring" of 1968.

Futility

What is mystifying is why U.S. leaders have failed to draw realistic inferences from such East European experiences — lessons that led President Charles de Gaulle to proclaim a policy of "detente, en-tente, cooperation" with the Soviet Union, and West German Social Democrats to provide substantive content for Ostrolicile

content for Ostpolitik.

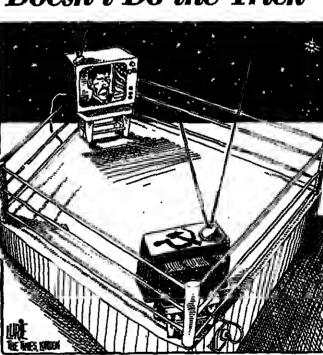
Three decades of painful experience have shown the futility of Western attempts to "liberate" East European satellites, or to play them off against the Soviet Union. The only positive change that can take place in Eastern Europe—and endure—is change sanctioned by the Soviet leadership.

Precisely because of the rigidities and well-founded insecurities of that leadership, such change cannot be sudden, drastie or dramatic, appearing to threaten either the security interests of the Soviet state or the personal and group interests of the ruling Soviet bureaucracies. When such vital interests are threatened, the Kremlin will intervene with military force, to which the West cannot respond in kind.

Can nothing be done to improve the daily lot of ordinary Poles. Hungarians, Czechs or, indeed, the long-suffering peoples of the Sovi-et Union itself?

Experience shows that such positive change is possible only with the assent of the Soviet leadership, and even then only wheo adminis-tered in what a Bonn statesman once felicitously termed "homeopathic doses." The liberalization of Janos Ka

dar's Hungary over the last two decades is the most obvious case in point. Conditions in East Germany have also gradually improved as a result of Bonn's patient, nonconfrontational Ostpolitik.



Even in the Soviet Union, Richard M. Nixon's efforts at détente produced an end to jamming of the Voice of America, greater cul-tural exchange, and the beginnings of authorized emigration. Paradoxical as it may seem to many, despotic governments are inclined to liberalize only when they feel secure; hostile challenges from within or abroad usually generate more repressive policies.

Arms Burden

Although the role of outsiders tends to be marginal, the West can assist positive change in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in ways that are not threatening to the Soviet leadership and that are also in the West's interest. Foremost among such means of positive influence, obviously, is a reduction of the burden of military spending and particularly of the strategic arms race, which hobbles living standards, inhibits structural reform, generates mass insecurities, and deforms the political landscape in East and West.

indscape in East and West. than the "crusading" postures. The world has already seen in whose failure was demonstrated a Poland the first-ever military regeneration ago.

ing pattern of Soviet leadership in successive crises in Eastern Europe

is equally noteworthy.

Whereas in 1956, Kremlin civilians alone negotiated in Hungary and Poland, and in 1968 Kremlin civilians (although heavily influenced by the military) carried on the climactic talks with the its effect on the Soviet succession. negotiations and the collapse of re-

gune in the Soviet bloc. The chang-

Czechoslovak leadership, in 1981 it was Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, who made the decisive appearances in Poland. He and his colleagues are doubtless watching the Jaruzelski experiment with a view toward It is hard to see how military dominance in Moscow would improve the lot of the East European peoples or prospects for peace. Yet such dominance may well be a logical outcome of the failure of arms alistic, if emotionally taxing, Great Power dialogue. In any case, the

critics of detente have yet to offer

an alternative more promising than the "crusading" postures

cow needs Western technology, it is concerned above all to maintain its hegemony in Eastern Europe, even if this entails economic loss. Bonn is not willing to jeopardize its economy or the stability of West Berlin for the sake of a ges-ture of dubious political impact. West Germany is convinced that the dispute over economie sanc-tions will ultimately disturb the Western alliance more than it will restrain Moscow. Indeed, the Soviet Union will undoubtedly benefit from this dispute. It is time for the United States

to reconsider whether it is worth further endangering the alliance for the sake of a questionable political symbol.

The writer, author of From Embargo to Ostpolitik: The Politica Economy of West German Sovie Relations 1955-1980," teaches gov ernment at Georgetown Universit in Washington. She contributed thi

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Is New Regime in Greece the Appears to Abandon Many Radical Policies

By Paul Anastasi New York Times Service ATHENS - A political consensus (relatively unusual in Greece) seems to have emerged about the first 100 days of Premier Andreas Papandreou's government. It has abandoned many radical plans and retreated to West

NEWS ANALYSIS

Europeao-style social democratic government behind a screen of So-

cialist rheroric. Although Mr. Papandreou has repeatedly stepped on European and U.S. toes, he has backed off from threats to leave the North Al-lantic Treaty Organization and the European Écocomic Community. At bome, Mr. Papandreou has consoled leftist supporters with so-cial and political reforms, while leaving business interests relatively

unscathed. Conservative opponents were quick to criticize what the former defense minister, Evangelos Averoff, called "the government's contradictory policies oo critical domestic and foreign issues and its inability to fulfill its pre-election promises." Accusing Mr. Papandreou of having "perfected the tactie of glorifying retreat." Constantion tine Mitsotakis, a former foreign minister, said that "Papandreou is occasionally compelled to play the lion to give the impression of ful-

Chirac Is Elected To Lead Gaullists

United Press International TOULOUSE, France - Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, has been elected again as leader of the neo-Gaullist party Rassemblement Pour la République at its national coogress. He vowed that a renovated rightist grouping would unseat

the ruling Socialists.
Mr. Chirac won 99.1 percent of the members' votes Sunday, giving him the leadership of the party for the third time since it was formed in 1976. He had resigned when be announced his candidacy for presi-

dent last Feb. 3. "The state of grace has passed, confidence has changed camps, and ... a new stage begins, which from election to election, must lead us together to victory," Mr. Chirac said at the coovention. But he also warned members "to take into account the real change in the attitudes and mentalities of the French," adding, "We must oot let ourselves fall into the trap of a spirit of revenge.

filling his previous foreign policy threats, but in effect he changes

"Playing the lion" has included refusal to join in NATO warnings of sanctions to punish Soviet involvement in Poland, embracing the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and opening a Greek Embassy in Havana.

At the same time Athens wants a new defense and economic agree-ment that will establish a balance of military power with Turkey and include safeguards against Greek fears of attack by Ankara. The agreement. Athens officials say, would enable them to increase spending on ambitious social wel-

lo another cootroversial move, Greece last week agreed to resume servicing Soviet naval supply vessels. When the previous conserva-tive government inaugurated this service in 1979, Washington point-edly reminded Athens of its NATO obligations; ultimately, Soviet naval customers were turned away. Last week, the State Department expressed its regret "particu-larly at this time" at the Greek de-

cision, adding that it "detracts from the security of the region." Mr. Papandreou's "oationally proud and independent" foreign policy has silenced left-wing critics in his party and in the pro-Mos-cow Greek Communist Party. It has also helped divert attention from the government's domestic economic program, which has disappointed many left-wingers. Io-deed, the Socialists have provided generous increases for workers and pensioners in the lower-income brackets as well as index-pegged wages and the 40-hour week. But there have also been incentives and reassurances for businessmen to encourage investments. Threats of nationalization and "socialization" have not materialized; private enterprise remains the backbone of

On the social front, the government has moved swiftly. It has started action to lower the voting age to 18, abolish capital punishment, improve prison conditions, legalize abortion, promote equality of the sexes and establish civil marriage. At a stormy protest meeting last week, the country's Greek Orthodox hierarchy de-

Gasoline May Be Scented

DARWIN, Australia - Authorities in northern Australia, alarmed by a spate of gasoline-sniffing among aborigines, may put chemi-cal capsules in gasoline drums to make the fuel smell bad.





Andreas Papandreou

oounced civil marriage as "prosti-tutioo and adultery" and warning that couples married outside the courch would "automatically" remove themselves from its rolls.

The government has also stirred old political embers by granting recognition to the Communist-led anti-Nazi resistance of World War II, by abolishing official commemoration of rightist victories in the 1946-49 civil war and by accelera-ting the return of oearly 40,000 Greeks who fled to Eastern Europe after the Communist defeat in 1949. Mr. Papandreou's critics argue that such measures are largely psychological and cost-free and are alternatives to far-reaching social

The government has drawn sharper partisan criticism for its extensive purges of the civil service, state-controlled radio and televisioo oetworks and the labor movement. Conservatives have warned that such moves, and the staffing of state machinery with Socialist party stalwarts, are designed ultimately to establish a one-party state. But many Greeks recall that the conservatives often did much the same, or worse, during their seven years in power.

Eritreans Claim Attack On Troops in Ethiopia

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Eri-trean guerrillas said Monday they had attacked Ethiopian troops in the provincial capital, Asmara, in order to disrupt preparations for an offensive against them.

They said they shelled Asmara airport Friday, setting fire to sever-al Soviet MiGs and helicopters, attacked a divisional barracks oear the airfield and briefly occupied two villages. The Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front said 2,600 men had taken part in the attack which lasted about eight hours.

French Socialists Still Seem Unsure of Identity By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS - French politics, generally, is the art of the expected, and it takes only a small dose of the unexpected to convulse it.

Convulsion is only a shade too strong for the unexpectedly bad weekend suffered by the Socialist government of President François

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mitterrand earlier this month. A double defeat, one legal and one political, suddenly interrupted the series of relatively easy circum-stances that it has found itself in sioce it was elected last spring.

On Jan. 16, the Constitutional Council decided that the governpartly unconstitutional. The government will have to resubmit parts of the legislation to the parliameot. Although passage is as-sured, the result will be delay and more generous reimbursement of

On Jan. 17, contrary to all political forecasts, the conservative opposition swept four by-elections for seats to the National Assembly. The Socialists' kept their solid majority (282 seats out of 491) but the uniform nature of the sweep - the conservatives woo back three seats they had lost last June and held onto a fourth — was gloomy politi-cal news for the government.

Several Possibilities

There are several possible reasons for the by-election results, each with its own conceivable sig-nificance. In the first place, all four constituencies tended to vote conservative until last spring, when there was a national wave of what is variously explained as en-thusiasm for Mr. Mitterrand and uneothusiasm for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaine.

Some Socialist spokesmeo

shrugged off the by-election defeats as a matter of conservative districts going back to their oormal voting pattern. This was oot much consolation: France as a whole has tended to vote conservative, and if the latest swing were applied na-tionally the Socialists would be

Some political commentators pointed to signs that the Communists, who did not field candidates their own, may bave boycotted the vote out of anger at recent Socialist attacks on their party's attitude toward Poland. If this was a significant factor, it is bad news for Mr. Mitterrand. It would indicate that his government is more dependent on Communist support than had generally been thought.

Another hypothesis was that So-cialist voters had oot bothered to turn out, and this was alternatively explained as smugness or as dissatisfaction that the government has oot moved fast enough in its

A final explanation was that the exercise of power, aggravated voters in the political center who had supported the Socialists in the worrying about the rural disspring had become uneasy at some of the changes and the more fiery statements and had shifted to the

Perhaps the most important thing to come out of the govern-ment's double setback by voters and the Constitutional Council will be not the events themselves but the Socialists' reaction to

After a day or two of hesitation, spokesmen for the party chose the Constitutional Council as its target. This was understandable since I could oot very well criticize the voters. The council is a peculiar institution. Its members are not judges - some are former judges but most are former conservative politicians, it does, however, have the quasi-judicial power of invali-dating legislation that it deems cootrary to the constitution.

This makes it, in one sense, simi-lar to the U.S. Supreme Court; yet it lacks the American court's historical prestige and public recogni-tico. This gives it a certain politi-cal vulnerability, and over the last few days Socialist Party lesders— other than those in the government - were talking about curbing its powers or doing away with it alto-

This would require a referen-dum, and Mr. Mitterrand and his Cabinet have oo intention of taking on the kind of confrontation that would be required to organize one. On the contrary, those Socialist leaders who hold Cabinet posts have refrained from saying much about the council's decision and are working to rewrite their legisla-

tion to meet its objections.

The council's partial rejection of the nationalization law is more embarrassing than permanently damaging to the government. On the other hand, it reinforces the tendency of some Socialists - oew to power and still not totally secure in it — to suspect, despite their own parliamentary majority, that the conservatives will find a way to frustrate their programs.

More Serious Questions The electoral reverse raises more

serious questions. The Socialists' parliamentary majority may be secure: their sense of their own identity is oot. Their political strength is evident, bot they do oot yet fully believe in it.

Mr. Mitterrand, who tries to be reassuring so as to avoid impru-dent extremes among the more jittery elements in his party, tells his followers that, with his seven-year presidency and the live-year life of the Socialist parliamentary majori-ty, they have "duration" on their

The message is not really assimilated. The party remains in an electoral rather than a governing frame of mind. The recent by-elections, unimportant as they were to

triet elections in March.

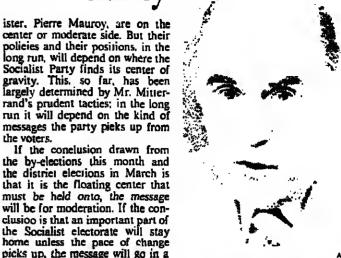
The Socialists went for decades with hardly a hope of winning power. After finally doing so, the first reverse seems, at least tempo-rarily, apocalyptie.

It may have a maturing effect, however. For one thing, it is likely to stimulate a further effort among the Socialists to decide what kind of a party they want to be. Their members and leaders range from moderate social democrats who want to reform the country, to Marxist Socialists who want to transform it, radically if democrat-

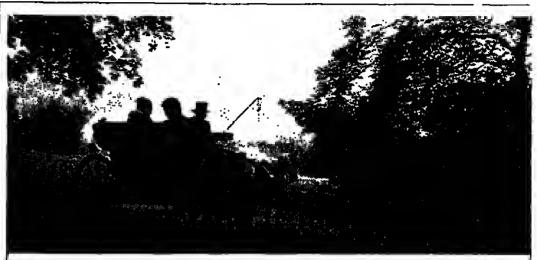
The party's leadership, including Mr. Mitterrand and his prime min-

center or moderate side. But their policies and their positions, in the long run, will depend on where the Socialist Party finds its center of gravity. This, so far, has been largely determined by Mr. Mitterrand's prudent tacties; in the long run it will depend on the kind of

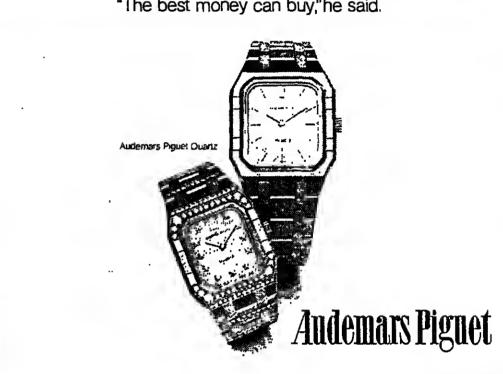
If the conclusion drawn from the by-elections this month and the district elections in March is that it is the floating center that must be held onto, the message will be for moderation. If the conclusioo is that an important part of the Socialist electorate will stay home unless the pace of change picks up, the message will go in a different direction.



Francois Mitterrand



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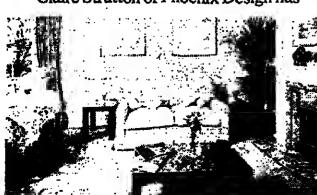
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Issues Before Congress Are Seen As Test for Legislators and Reagan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Congress is facing a politician's nightmare as it returns from vacation; an electionyear recessioo; huge projected deficits that have led to calls for tax increases as well as spending cuts; and a persisting list of other sharp-edged issues from voting rights to school prayer, abortion to decon-

trol of energy prices.

The congressional agenda will be complicated even further if, as expected. President Reagan pro-poses in his State of the Union message Tuesday a complex swap of programs and revenue sources by the U.S. government and the

Although the budget is expected to be dominant on Capitol Hill ngain this year, the session will open with consideration of the controversial conservative agenda "social issues," which were squeezed ont by budget matters last year. Proposals to permit school prayer and ban school hus-

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate

Republican leader, says it seems

unlikely that President Reagan will

accept his recommendation for in-

creasing some excise taxes.

Sen. Baker, in a televised inter-

view Sunday, expressed support for enacting "a minimum corpo-rate or business tax," but offered no details. Senate aides said the

administration would make no such proposal but had begun to in-dicate that it would oot oppose

such legislation if there were a con-

Making the case for increases in

some federal excise taxes to shrink

the federal budget deficit, Sen.

Baker said: "It's intrinsic in the

position of the Republican Party

and the positioo President Reagan-

has taken and I have taken over

the years, that we light deficit

spending." With respect to excise

taxes, however, he said Mr. Reagan "may be leaning against

With the president at Camp Da-

vid working oo his State of the Uo-

ioo address for delivery Tuesday,

administration officials refused to

comment on a report that he

would combine a near-term rise in

excise taxes with a proposal for phased repeal of all federal excise

Sen. Baker, appearing on NBC-

TV. said he favored increases in excises oo "nonessential" items — apparently tobacco and whiskey hut not gasoline. Saying he had talked by telephone with Mr. Reagan an hour earlier, Sen. Baker

taxes by 1990.

gressional majority for it.

WASHINGTON - Howard H.

Reagan Tax Increase

Unlikely, Baker Says

ing for racial purposes will come up almost immediately in the Senate, according to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, abortion measures. The Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, predicted Sunday that these issues would provide a "turnulunous" kickoff for the ses-

NEWS ANALYSIS

"early priority" to legislation denying tax-exempt status to private schools that practice racial discrimination. That legislation is also expected to generate major

controversy. If these issues facing the second session of the 97th Congress will make life difficult for its members, they also pose more problems and risks for President Reagan, whose political spell held the lawmakers in thrall for most of the 97th's first year of landmark budget and tax

"This year's going to be a lot

added, "I don't have any indica-tion he's going to take that ad-

An aide said later that it was

Sen. Baker's impression that the president "had not finally decid-

ed" whether to propose increases in federal excise taxes. Increases

have also been recommended by

other senior Senate Republicans and by Mr. Reagan's major eco-nomic advisers. The president has repeatedly said he would rather

On the subject of the Federal Reserve Board and its tight-money policy, Sen. Baker said, "It's time

for the Fed to give us a little air, to

get their foot off our neck."
He said he disagreed with those who want the Fed's chairman,

Paul A. Volcker, to resign. But, in

what sounded like a criticism of

both Mr. Volcker and the president, Sen. Baker said the two men

should "sit down quietly" for a pri-vate talk because "there's too little

The senator's comment, coupled

with his reaffirmation of the three-

stage income tax cut as "the right decision," sounded like an indict-

ment of Mr. Volcker's monetary

policy, not of Mr. Reagan's fiscal

policy. Those who think the tax

coordination between the two."

not raise any tax.

Kansas, forecasting a more partisan atmosphere as the November elections approach and strains resulting from the country's economic problems, including deficit pro-Sen. Baker also promised to give jections of \$100 billion or more over the next few years.

As for the budget, which Mr. Reagan is scheduled to submit to Congress early next month, "to cut again across the board will be much more difficult," said the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois. Rep. Michel, echoing the fears of others, also ecnoing the lears of others, also worries that soaring deficit projections could bring down the whole congressional budget control process, in that Congress will not be able to avoid the deficits but members will be unvilling to vote for bers will be unwilling to vote for the budget resolutions embodying

Mr. Reagan will propose more domestic cuts, but further reduc-tions in the so-called discretionary domestic programs are expected to encounter stiff resistance on grounds that there is little fat left to trim after last year's retrenchment. The other domestic programs, the so-called entitlement or large basic benefit programs, were less severely cut last year and present a more lucrative target, but some lawmakers say the likely re-sistance to entitlement cuts has been underestimated. Even some Republicans are thus pushing in the only other possible direction, to scale back the president's pro-posed military buildup, but they say they anticipate strong resistance from the administration.

Sen. Baker and others, however, cantion against underestimating the resiliency of Mr. Reagan's pop-ularity in the country and his clout in Congress. Democrats remain fearful, too, that congressional obstructionism could prompt Mr. Reagan to "run against Congress" in bidding for more Republican seats in the November elections. With Social Security solvency already set aside until after the elections, it is possible that other controversial matters may also be shunted off to a postelection "lame-duck" session that is already being predicted as virtually

Problem of Frustration

A problem mentioned repeatedly by Republicans as well as Democrats is frustration over the economy's failure to respond as quicklyand as positively as they had hoped to the economic initiatives that Congress embarked upon last year under prodding from Mr.

cut that Congress approved last year was too large say it left the Fed no choice but to keep a heavy foot oo the credit brake to fight Even if the recession bottoms A proposal to increase some oot by election time. Congress will excise taxes in 1983 and to phase be called on to make the grim oot by election time. Congress will out all federal excises later in the decade is one of several ideas that have been discussed, government members fear that it may wind up



That troops assist border policemen injured in fighting with the private army of a drug trader.

48 Dead in Fighting Between Thai Police, Drug Army

BANGKOK — At least 48 persons have been killed in a running battle between Thai border police and the 1,000-strong private army of a Burmese drug smuggler, Thailand's top police of-

Burnese drug smuggler, Thailand's top police of-ficial said Monday.

The drive began last week when the police, backed by belicopter gimships, moved against the army of drug warlord Chang Chee-Fu, a Burnese national of Chinese origin who operates heroin-refining factories along the Thai-Burnese border.

At least 10 tons of arms and other equipment have been seized from the private army's strong-

hold, said Thailand's director of police, Suraphol Chulaphram. He said 32 of Mr. Chang's men had been found dead and 50 more were believed to have been killed. Police casualties were 16 dead and 45 seriously wounded.

The police chief said he had information that

an unknown number of Mr. Chang's men on the Burmese side of the border plan to retaliate

Gen. Pow Sarasin, director of the Thai government's narcotics suppression bureau, said the latest offensive would halve beroin production in the

White Zimbabwean Fined in Adultery Case

SALISBURY — In the first case of its kind since the end of white rule, a white Zimbabwean farmer has been convicted of adultery with the wife of a black employee.

The farmer, William Munson, 64, paid the equivalent of \$700 in damages to the husband at a vil-lage court hearing before 2,000 an-

Mr. Munson said by telephone from rural Norton on Monday that he had admitted to the charge out of fear. "I consider myself innocent, but I was terribly fright-ened and confused," he said. "I was surrounded by a hostile crowd."

It was the first time that a white had been tried under African customary law, reintroduced to the ru-ral areas last year by the black ma-jority government of Prime Minis-ter Robert Mugabe. During almost a century of white rule in Rhodesia, African reservations were administered by white district com-missioners who presided over civil

Not Criminal Offense

Uoder tribal law, adultery is not a criminal offense but provides grounds for a civil case by the

(20 kilometers) west of Salisbury.

and more than 2,000 peasants turned up to watch, the Herald newspaper reported Monday.

Mr. Munson admitted adultery.

The court ruled that the husband

"At one stage Mr. Munson said that according to custom he owed him (the busband) nothing more than an apology," the Herald re-ported. "At this point several spectators volunteered to instruct Mr. Mimson on tribal custom."

To cheers from the spectators, the husband demanded 3,000 Zim-

babwe dollars (about \$4,200). But Mr. Munson said he could only afford 500 Zimbahwe dollars, and offered to pay half of that in cattle. The husband rejected the suggesall the damages in cash and the

husband accepted.

The newspaper account coo-cluded: "Both men agreed the case would not affect their working re-lationship. At the end of the hear-ing, police escorted Mr. Munson to his car through a hostile, taunting

Feasting and Fireworks in Far East Mark Opening of the Year of the Dog

HONG KONG — Millions of Asians closed up businesses Monday and began a whirlwind of redtrimmed feasting, fireworks and family reunions to mark the start of the Year of the Dog.

Monday's family celebrations followed the huge New Year's Eve feast and a week of house cleaning, a traditional task intended to welcome desirable household spirits, such as the kitchen god.

grounds for a civil case by the cuckolded husband seeking damna, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singaages.

The hearing took place in a football stadium at Norton, 12 miles

CO kilometers) past of Salishury

New clothes with a touch of red - the traditional Chinese color for good luck - and visits to friends and families were in order on the first day of the Year of the Dog, year 4619 on the Chinese lunar calendar. The social round also meant red envelopes filled with money for children as they greeted their elders with the traditional wishes for health, prosperity and longevi-

In Hong Kong, residents awaited a one million Hong Kong dollar (\$177,000) fireworks display over the city's harbor Monday night.

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U.S. Rejects Bid By Seamen for Veteran Benefits

No injuries were reported.

shows. Celebrations in Malaysia were

low key. Merchants reported reduced trade, saying shoppers bad

less than usual to spend on such

traditional delicacies as waxed,

dried duck and sausages.

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has refused to reclassify World War II merchant seamen as veterans and declare them eligible for some veterans' benefits.

Tidal W. McCoy, assistant sec-retary of the Air Force for man-power, reserve affairs and installations, ruled last week that the civilian sailors did not meet criteria in a 1977 law that allowed some civil-ians to be reclassified as veterans.

. Although the merchant fleet of-ten sailed in combat areas and more than 6,000 civilian seamen lost their lives when ships were tor-pedoed. Mr. McCoy classified them with 23 other groups whose retroactive requests for veteran status have been rejected.

The seamen had no reasonable expectation at the time of being classified as veterans, he found, and unlike their counterparts in the Navy were not required to serve for the duration of the war.

David Leff, director of the Joint

tion, so Mr. Munson agreed to pay

Radio stations were to synchronize

corruption - a subject which Mr. their music to the 20-minute show. Reddy alluded to but did not men-Clouds of smoke hung over the towns and villages of China as firecrackers and rockets exploded on New Year's Eve. In Taiwan, New Year's Eve revelers in the eastern city of Hual-

ally celebrates its triumphs instead of broadcasting its weaknesses. ien had less than welcome noise: the shaking of dishes and other loose items by a small earthquake. In Singapore, thousands thronged the Chinese Gardens for variety shows, lion dances and dog

But Mr. Reddy, who says he is

tion directly.

Nonetheless, Mr. Reddy's speech took oo added importance since it came from the head of state at a time when India gener-

Traditionally, the president — who holds a largely ceremonial position — clears his public speeches with the prime minister, who runs

the government.

retiring from politics to return to two men said.

Increasing Violence Threatens Democracy farming when his term ends in six months, has been increasingly crit-

India President Warns

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI - The president

of India, picking up a theme that has been sounded more frequently

here, warned in a national address

Monday that the continuation of democracy in India is threatened by increasing violence and a grow-ing lack of morality at all levels of

government.
"Unless we take immediate ac-

tion to arrest the disregard of mor-

al values in public life, people's faith in our political system will be undermined with consequences

which are too frightening to con-template," said Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Iodia's head of state, in what appeared to be a direct chal-

lenge to the government of Prime Minister Iodira Gandhi.

Mr. Reddy's radio-TV speech on the eve of the 32d anniversary of the birth of the republic echoed similar cries of gloom that have

been coming with increasing regu-larity over the future of this coun-

"Chaos will engulf the republic

of India with the next 10 years,"

wrote the former editor of the Hin-dustan Times, Hiranmay Karlekar, in a long analysis of the country's malaise published in Sunday's In-

dia Express, the oewspaper that has been most vocal in its opposi-

While Mr. Reddy helped form

the Janata coalition that overthrew

a previous Gandhi government in

1977 and was elected president during the 33 mooths of Janata

rule, he has been largely nonpoliti-

dent after the fall of the Morarji

Desai government in 1979 helped bring Mrs. Gandhi back to power in elections just two years ago.

The same theme appeared Sun-

day in the pro-government Times of lodia, where editor Girilal Jain,

a Gandhi-supporter, wrote of "the decline of the political process which is the beart of a healthy de-

mocracy."
These and other analyses have

focused on an increase in political

Some of his decisions as presi-

tion to the Gandhi government.

ical of the government in speeches over the past six months, and Mrs. Gandhi has been reported to have referred to him as part of the op-Although he has no political fol-lowing at the moment, Mr. Reddy is widely respected in the country for his role to the independence

struggle. The 68-year-old president gave up college a half century ago to join Mohandas Gandhi in the drive to gain independence for India.
"What we find now," Mr. Reddy said. "is the very antithesis of the nobel spirit that animated the

nation only a few decades ago, May I fervently appeal to all political parties to do some heart searching and endeavor to bring about a regeneration of moral val-ues in our public life," he said. While listing some of India's successes, especially its industrial development and its newfound ability to feed itself, Mr. Reddy also detailed its failures, India is listed by the World Bank as the

15th poorest on the globe. "The fruits of development are beyond the reach of a large oun-ber" of Iodia's 680 million people.

he said. "Unemployment and underemployment continue to dog us. Per capita income [averaging under \$200 a year] and per capital availability of many essential arti-cles are far short of the goals we had set for ourselves."

He decried the growing violence,

especially the attacks on Untouchables by higher caste Hindus and battles between Hindus and

Japanese Leader Hopes to Trade Visits With Zhao

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki said Monday that he hopes

to exchange visits with Premier Zhao Ziyang of China this year. In speeches at the start of a parhamentary session, Mr. Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi pledged to strengthen Japan's relations with China, South Koren and other Asian nations.

Both men stressed the need to build stable relations with South Korea. Japan has no diplomatic re-lations with North Korea, but the foreign minister said the Japanese will continue to pursue trade and cultural exchanges.

Japan also wants closer relations with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the

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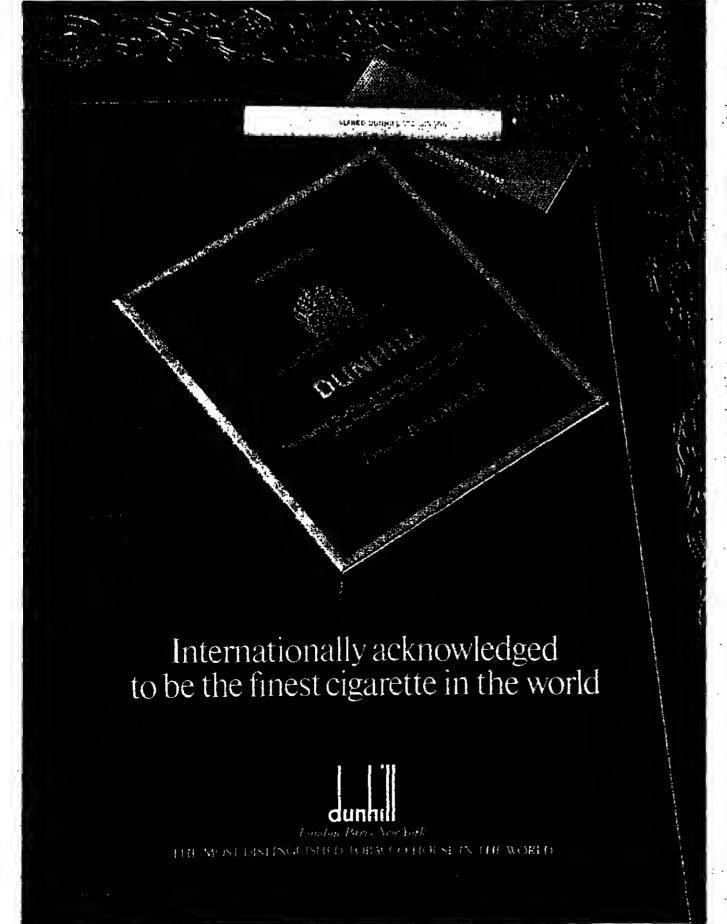
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SIMBARI Maritime Congress, which spon-sored the preparation of the mar-iners' case, said the decision would be appealed. 31, av. George V - Paris 8 daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. PONTECULTURA TELEVISION News, Sports, Movies on video tape original U.S. broadcasting "NBC, CBS" PonteCultura keeps the whole family informed and in touch with home, with up to date programs from American Television for less than tickets to the movies you can now watch "60 Minutes", Dan Rather in a special "News-from-home-hour" just for expatriates. PonteCultura Television is the presentation of PONTECULTURA America's most popular televison programs TELEVISION from the two most important networks. Sternstraße 24 D-4000 Desseldorf 30. West Germany, Telephon 211 499131 "Yes. Mail ma your PROGRAM AND INFORMATION GUIDE free and without obligation".

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The Morgan Bank

International Herald Tribune

DARIS - One does not expect much from Paris couture nowadays — and so far there has not been much either. Gone are the days when the Dior showing could stop presses all over the world. Today, it barely stopped the traffic. Still, designer Marc Bohan, who

has been having his ups and downs with the house of Dior, his employer, said he had just renewed his contract. To celebrate, he gave a party at his Left Bank apartment Monday night. More important, Bohan has also bounced back professionally with a steadier course and n consistency of design that has been lacking lately.



Dior's Prince of Wales check.

though the collection was moved from the Dior salons to the Hotel de Crillon, decorated with spectacular, ceiling-high obelisks of spring flowers. The music was grandiose classical and the front row of

celebrities explicit, On one side was the Establishment, with a capital E, with some women who are already in the fashion hall of fame. Around Mrs. Jacques Rouet, the tall, stately, elegant wife of Dior's director, for whom many of those pant-suits and dashing shawls are made, you had Mrs. Georges Pompidou, wife of the former French president, and Mrs. Evan G. Galbraith, wife of the U.S. ambassador to France. Then up and down the row, ubiquitous Nan Kempner, actress Marie Bell, Lais Gouthier, Mrs. Ed-mond Bory and Mrs. William McCormick Blair, from Washing-

On the other side, across the generation gap, the young set, led by Princess Caroline of Monaco (she has cut ber hair and is wearing red these days) and the Duchess of

Nice Surprises

For the first group, Bohan had nice surprises and some of his best designs - gray suits, with long jackets over carbon-copy satin blouses in bright and cheerful colors. Those long-jacket suits were made of Prince of Wales checks, pin-striped flannels or stiffer gabardines. Bohan showed a lot of stripes, including some strong and graphic black-and-whites. He also loved patchwork, which he showed m black-and-white silk for daytime, embroidered and multico-

lored for evening.
Skirts were short and shoulders strong, but the overall look ended up being softly tailored instead of drastically hard chic. In other

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International Restaurant Guide

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The staging and decor Monday words, easy to wear. Along with were very much vintage Dior, even though the collection was moved raincoats, Bohan also showed long blousons over narrow, cropped pants that stopped above the high heeled pumps used throughout the show. For evening, Bohan offered brocade dinner saits and curtaindraped jackets over sedate long satin sheaths.

> The lingerie blouse - black lace over black see-through chiffon under tailored suits was one of Bohan's best ideas. It took the edge off the severity of his lines and also turned a daytime outfit

> The younger group of customers got brisk, flared or pleated culottes worn with cropped, double-breast-ed steward jackets. Also pierrot dresses, with wide flutters of organdy around the neck, and pump-kin dresses, their wide, ballooning skirts spreading out of tiny, embroidered busts.

> Many of those clothes looked familiar, but Bohan updated them with snakeskin touches — strong obis over narrow silk chemises and whole snakeskin blousons.

> Earlier in the day, Cardin opened with a collection that had distinct first-act trouble. As a matter of fact, it looked like better ready-to-wear rather than couture. Fortunately, things picked up toward the end, with the evening dresses designed, as always, by his longtime partner and friend, André Oliver.

The best were those with a knife-sharp look - black columns, with stiff, asymmetrical. Winged Victory collars in white pique, The softest were built around the butterfly theme, ranging from butterfly sleeves to whole quilted satin butterfly jackets. Other black dresses had double necklines, the black one filled with a white one. That collection also had yards of glamorous black sequins, with strapless sequined gowns, their deep front slit filled in with stacks

of pleated ruffles.
Cardin scored with inventive three-dimensional sleeves. Some looked like oversized hearts, others ist painters. However, everybody

BONN — Adolf Hitler's me-

ant rallies and oversize buildings, a

new book has revealed. Hitler

wanted to leave his mark on rail-

ways too - building a giant net-

work of outsize tracks more than

nine feet wide from Russia to

The wagons running on them

were to be eight times the size of

traditional carriages, equipped and

The man who has now disclosed

built like houses.

Scherrer's romantic look; Cardin's winged gown.

tops of Doric columns. As Mrs. Pompidou, who was there both as a customer and a friend, said: "There's always something new here." However, things were not as rosy between Cardin and Women's Wear Daily publisher John Fair-child, who decided to skip that collection - which, in fashion, amounts to being excommunicated

— because, Fairchild said, "Cardin is now in the restaurant business."

Jean-Louis Scherrer's collection was more like a rich dessert, with a so-called romantic theme he said was influenced by the Impression-

were elliptical, others were like the saw it as clearly inspired by Diana, Hitler's Giant-Railway Plan

> size project, Munich railway offi-cial Anton Joachimsthaler, first stumbled across the Führer's plans for a giant railway three years ago. The book says Hitler first hit upon the idea in 1941 in the euphonia of his initial success in bat-

iling Russia. The late Albert Speer, chronicler of Hitler's megalomania after World War II and architect of the Führer's plans to rebuild Berlin and other cities as monuments to his own glory, said giant stations planned for the outsize railway should "overcome or, rather, literally 'hit' [travelers] with the power of the Reich."

Princess of Wales. Romantic, frothy lace dresses, with Lady Di frilly necklines, were topped by hooded taffeta capes, all in delicate, pastel colors. Troubadour taffeta pants were held by strands of pearls and satin sashes. Renoir platters of full-blown roses sat on cascading curls. Ruffles alternated with ruffles. Pastel embroidery matched pastel flowers. And if it all sounds too good to be true, maybe it is.

Neiman-Marcus president Philip Miller was there too, not for couture, be said, but for something far more interesting - the opening of a Petrossian caviar boutique in

The rest of the week may offer a lift yet with Ungaro, Givenchy and especially Saint Laurent showing later. It is a turning point for a number of designers as well, with both Scherrer and Saint Laurent celebrating the 20th anniversaries of their bouses, while Givenchy is celebrating his 30th. Givenchy will have a retrospective at New York's Fashion Institute of Technology next spring. His current collection, he said, will also be full of designs recalling past successes.

But Saint Laurent will go all out with a party for 1,000 people at the Lido on Thursday, "to thank my people as well as the press who've helped me through the years," he said.

Ashkenazi-Sephardi Tensions Slow 'Integration' of Schools in Israel

By Allyn Fisher New York Times Service

TERUSALEM - Integration. long a problem in the schools of the United States, has become a controversial issue in Israel. The center of the controversy is this most ethnically diverse city in the nation, with courts continuing to uphold the mingling of Sephardis and Ashkenazis

Tensions bave long been in-creasing between the Sephardis, Jews of mostly North African and Asian origin, and the Ashkenazis, of primarily European and North American extraction. These strains have spilled over into the nation's classrooms, where parents of children of varied backgrounds oppose integrated attendance.

The difficulties were highlighted

in the June election campaign. which ended in the re-election of Prime Minister Menachem Begin The Sephardis, who account for 60 percent of Israel's population, also make up the overwhelming majori-ty of Israel's lower socioeconomic strata. Many Sephardic youths displayed their opposition to candidates of European origin by van-dalizing party headquarters and assaulting some of these politi-

cians' supporters.
"What happened during the elections was an expression of the mounting social tensions here," said Gideon Ben-Dror, the Education Ministry's planning director and overseer of the nationwide school-integration policy. He explained this as the impetus behind renewed efforts since last year to reform the educational system, which was mandated by Israel's parliament in 1968.

Goal of Standard Level

Tamar Eshel, Jerusalem's city councilwoman for education, ex-plained that "it is aimed at unifying our people by providing equal opportunities for good education for everyone." She added that the plan was intended to provide a standard level of education to the children of North African and Asian immigrants by shuffling "weaker" and "stronger" pupils together.

States. According to Chaim Adler, a professor of educational sociology at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, it grew out of concern by Israel's "founding fathers" that Sephardic immigrants were not being absorbed into the mainstream of society.

The program as conceived called for moving the seventh and eighth grades out of elementary schools to either the regional high schools or to separate buildings, so that they could incorporate a broader cross-section of Israel's diverse Jewish population. The nation's Arab primary and secondary students - 20 percent of the total -

attend a separate school system. The reform plan also entailed expanding the junior-high curriculum to include vocational training so students with a nonacademic orientation would be encouraged to remain in school after the com-pulsory age of 15, and to maintain an ethnic balance in the schools.

Ben-Dror noted that putting the program into effect has been slow in most parts of the nation, primarily because of expense. According to Yoel Shiftan, chairman of the municipal education department, the program was delayed in Jerusalem because of a lag in public construction after the 1973 war. Only two of the city's 12 junior high schools were integrated by 1980, prompting a number of legal battles with parents protesting sending their children to less pres-tigious, integrated schools while certain neighborhoods were not included in the program.

Gradual Action Upheld

Shiftan pointed to a supreme court decision in 1972 that upheld the city's right to integrate the schools in stages, ruling that "gradual was not discrimination." Last September parents had to be forced by court order to in-

tegrate a junior high school. In that incident, 74 seventh-graders from the Beit Hayeled elementary school in Jerusalem's affluent Talbich section were reassigned to a junior high school no farther from their homes.

Members of the Talbieh parents' committee objected to sending their children to the larger Beit Hinuch Junior High School, fear-ing that the academic level there was not up to the standards of their former school. They argued that ethnically the Beit Hayeled school was already integrated. The city replied that ethnic integration was not the sole factor.

"Integration is not just a question of ethnicity," explained Mrs. Eshel, "but of sociocultural profile. In Jerusalem, we have many Sephardim who have lived here for years and are very successful so-cially and economically. So when we speak of integration, we refer to the lower socioeconomic strata, which to our regret are almost completely identified with the im-

migrants from Eastern countries." Yonah Bezaleli, a Jerusalem high school principal of Sephardie background, agreed that integrating schools in Israel was merely a matter of mixing children from different backgrounds on a 50-50 basis," but rather of "raising the standard of education in the poorer neighborhoods." Shiftan dded that the Beit Hinuch Junior High School incorporated Jerusalem's disadvantaged Kata-mon neighborhood, whereas the Talbieh school's population was predominantly upper middle class.

Earlier concepts of ethnic integration have become blurred by the substantial social and economic progress made by many North African and Asian immigrants, and by intermarriage. According to Chaim Adler, about 25 percent of the marriages are between Ashkenazis and Sephardis.

Shiftan plans to put Jerusalem's reform policy into effect in all the public secular junior high schools within four or five years. The religious public schools, which account for nearly 30 percent of the city's 92,100 enrolled schoolchildren, have been exempted from reform because, Shiftan said, more than 60 percent of their pupils are already disadvantaged, compared with 35 percent in the secular schools. In addition, according to Shiftan, discrepancies in degree of observance among religious schools make it impossible to attempt to redistrict their pupils.

Lyons Opera Produces The term "integration" as used here is not synonymous with "desegregation" as used in the United A Hybrid 'Hoffmann'

By David Stevens tional Herald Tribune

YONS - Despite the publication a few years ago of a heavyweight critical edition of "The Tales of Hoffmann" and the spurt of new interest provided by the centenary in 1980 of Offen-bach's death, it looks as if it will be some time before there is any agreement, if ever, on an authoritative performing version of the composer's final, unfinished work.

The Lyons Opera has just become the first company in France to base a new production of "Hoffmann" on the recent version by the musicologist Fritz Oeser, pubby Alkar of West Gern but when it came to some hard choices the claims of tradition prevailed over those of scholarship and dramatic coherence, and Lyons ended up with a bybrid version - similar to that presented by the Salzburg Festival — reverting to the Choudens edition of 1907 for the Venice/Giulietta act.

A program note points out that the Oeser version of the Venice act is far more extensive and dramatically and musically more complex than the "traditional" version, as well as being the most speculative and bypothetical act in the Oeser version. Another reason seems to have been that the conductor here, Jean-Claude Casadesus, preferred to stick with the Choudens edition of this act.

In any case, the Lyons produc-tion benefits most of the way from the rediscoveries and restitutions of Oeser, in particular the expansion of the double role of Nicklausse and the Muse, giving the whole work new dramatic sense as well as some newly restored and welcome music.

The staging by Louis Erlo and his designers, Roberto Plate for the sets and Patrice Cauchetier for the costumes, takes advantage of this new material in a clever and convincing production.

Erlo unites the action and em-phasizes the dreamlike quality of Hoffmann's tales about his three loves - Olympia the doll, Antonia the sickly singer, and Giulietta the Venetian courtesan — with a stage within-a-stage device. Lu-ther's tavern and Hoffmann's lis-teners remain visible while a second, inner curtain rises on the action of each of the tales. The role of Stella, the opera

singer who is Hoffmann's present love, is linked to the poet's other women by having her transform into Olympia on stage. Hoffmann is constantly present, observing from the tayern when he is not acting in one of his tales, while an extra made up as his nemesis Councillor Lindorf is always on hand for the denouement of each tale a device necessary because the singer of all four villains, José Van

Dam, is often otherwise occupied. The depth of the stage for the three tales showed the interior of a theater, which worked most tellingly when the wall of Crespel's house lifted to show Antonia's a stage, although it was less rele-vant in the other two acts.

The Lyons cast is a strong onc, with several singers who have appeared in their roles in Salzburg and elsewhere. Van Dam, who seems to go from strength to strength, was in powerful form as Hoffmann's quadruple nemesis, and while the Venice act bere was a letdown in dramatic coherence, the compensation was his sweep-ing singing of the "Diamond" aria eliminated in the Oeser editioa.

Catherine Malfitano sang all of Hoffmann's loves, touching and most vocally radiant as Antonia, and only comparatively less effective as the mechanical doll and a rather overacted courtesan. Colette Alliot-Lugaz brought her limpid voice to the double-role of Nicklausse/Muse, more convincing in its feminine aspects than as Hoffmann's androgynous companion.

Alain Vanzo has long been one of France's most dependable lyric tenors, but at the premiere Thursday he was in poor voice, phrasing choppily and often in vocal diffi-culties, and he cut a rather hangdog figure as the damned poet-Remy Corazza nicely differentiated the roles of the four servants. Casadesus' conducting was alert and energetic, although there were occasional gaps of communication with the stage.

It would be a shame if this were to be left as the last local word on "Hoffmann," and Erlo, director of the Lyons company, made it clear that he considers his task unfin-ished. Indeed, a program note says that the Lyons Opera "promises it-self" to mount the complete Oeser version at some later time.

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الم كالمالة ما

Toyota to Acquire Sales Unit in Bid for Competitiveness

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

TOKYO — Toyota, in a move designed to strengthen its competitive position in the world auto market, said Monday it will acquire its marketing arm, Toyota Motor Sales.

The merger, which becomes effective July 1, was anoounced at a hastily called press conference in Nagoya after a week of speculation in Japanese newspapers that such a move was imminent and hectic trading in the shares of Toyota Motor Sales. In recent days, the stock price of the sales company has jumped from about 650 yen to \$13 Monday.

At the press conference, Ein Toyoda, the 68-year-old president of Toyota, and his nepbew, Shoichiro Toyoda, the 56-year-old president of Toyota Motor Sales, stressed that the two companies and their employees will be treated as equals under the merger "in all considerations for each com-

But Toyota, Japan's largest automaker, will be the surviv-ing corporate entity, while Toyota Motor Sales will be dis-solved. The combined company will be named Toyota Mo-

The financial terms of the merger have not yet been decided, the company said in a prepared statement. Also, the appointment of the top executives in the combined enterprise still has to be decided.

Mergers are extremely rare in Japan, and the prospect of bankruptcy is the usual cause. The Toyota merger is an

Deutsche Bank Unit

embourg has made large provi-

sions in its accounts for risks aris-

ing from credits to Poland, manag-ing director Ekkehard Storck said

Monday.

Mr. Storck gave no figures, but
the bank's annual report for the

year ended Sept. 30 shows provi-sions for contingencies of 3.56 bil-

tion Luxembourg francs, (\$81 million), compared with the previous

a profit of 758.3 million francs for

broke even the year before.

the year ended last September. It

Mr. Storck said the provisions

for Polish exposure were made and

approved by the bank's auditors, and the accounts were drawn up

AT&T Chief

Sees 10% Rise

In Local Calls

WASHINGTON — Chairman

Charles L. Brown of American

Telephone & Telegraph predicted Monday that local U.S. telephone

rates will rise between 8 percent

At the Senate Commerce Committee. Mr. Brown said the consent

decree of Jan. 8 has little direct ef-

fect oo local telephone rates, which

will remain under regulation by

He said the average monthly

rate for local service throughout

the country has been \$10 and has

been rising by about 4 percent a year, which he noted was below

He said he expected the \$10 rate

to increase "under a dollar" a

month in each year for the next

few years — with the first year about \$11 a month and the second

the increase as inflation, account-

ing changes, and faster deprecia-

tion in the highly-competitive

Widespread Concern

On the monthly increase, which

Elaborating on the consent agreement, Mr. Brown said yellow pages revenue will be part of AT&T revenue but that AT&T will be buying telephone listings from

with that advertising service which

tee, including Chairman Bob Pack-wood, Harrison H. Schmitt, Re-

publican of New Mexico, and

Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of

Micbigao, expressed concerns about local rates and said it was

the intention of the Senate when it

last year to make sure that local

called for a five-year phaseout

He asked Mr. Brown whether

AT&T would be willing to look at

phaseout and Mr. Brown said,

Mr. Packwood said he hoped

AT&T would do more than just

look, since the yellow pages form

part of the local revenue base in

Minister Says Bulgaria

Seeking Trade in Gulf

area, including Saudi Arabia, and

has agreed to establish a trade cen-

tre in the United Arab Emirates,

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister

Khristo Khristov said Monday af-

adjusting telephone rates.

rates did not go up.

On the yellow pages matter, Mr. Packwood noted that the bill

from local jurisdictions.

sed a telecommunications bill

will offset local revenue losses. Members of the Senate commit

telecommunications industry.

He said be gave his reasons for

the inflation rate.

state public utility commissions.

The report said the bank showed

75 W. E.

Sets Polish Provision

FRANKFURT - Deutsche authorities would recognize the

Bank Compagnie Financière Lux- provision as a legitimate pretax

assuming that the Luxembourg tax

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg, a Deutsche Bank subsidiary, is the

first of the West German banking

network to report results since the

declaration of martial law in Po-land and the failure of the Poles to

meet principal and interest pay-

ments due last year.
Neither Mr. Storck nor the an-

nual report gave any precise figure

on Deutsche Bank Luxembourg's

exposure to Poland nor on bow

much of it the bank has tried to

. According to rumors in the Frankfurt banking community late

last year, the parent bank was seeking approval to write down all of its Polish exposure in this fash-

ion. The bank declined to com-

The new risk provision amounts

The report of the board did not

to the equivalent of 191 million

Deutsche marks, the annual report

indicate directly what debt apart from Polish debt might be in-

volved in the provision, saying only, "We exercized special cau-tion in making provision for the

growing risk intensity of our inter-

Deutsche Bank's total exposure

With the new addition, the

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg risk fund now totals 8.1 billion Luxem-

bourg francs, nearly double the

4.69 billion the bank had provided

at the end of the previous fiscal

reserves, the report shows.

to 1.17 billion francs.

to unguaranteed Polish debt is esti-mated — without bank confirma-

national lending business."

and 10 percent a year following the agreement requiring ATT to divest itself of its local telephone companillion DM.

ment on the rumors.

Toyota was established in 1937. It was separated into production and sales divisions in 1950, at the urging of the Bank of Japan, because of financial difficulties shortly after Toyota reported after-tax profit of 132.7 billion yen (\$586

million) in the business year ended June 30, 1981, on sales of 3.5 trillion yen. Toyota Motor Sales reported after-tax profit of 30.9 billion yen in the business year ended March 31, 1981, on sales of 3.9 trillion yen.

Toyota holds 44 percent of the shares of Toyota Motor Sales. Toyota produced 3.22 million cars last year, compared with 2.58 million for Nissan, Japan's No. 2 automak-

Increased Production

Toyota, like other Japanese automakers, is confronting restraints to its growth both domestically and overseas.

"The industry is facing saturation of the domestic market and trade frictions abroad," Yoshiyasu Nao, deputy director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's

automobile division, said in a recent interview.

Toyota's car production total in 1981 was down 2.2 percent from the 1980 level, the first decline in seven years. Nissan's total output also dropped slightly in 1981 for the first time in four years.

With new growth becoming more difficult, some analysts in Japan think that Nissan, which has been more aggressive in making investments abroad, might have an edge. In response to a question at the Nagoya press conference, Ejii

Toyoda said the merger might lead to increased production of Toyotas overseas.

Some analysts said that smoothing over problems within the Toyota companies may be another objective of the

There have been complaints about Toyota Motor Sales management, from both inside and ontside the company, and I think that is one reason for the merger," said Hisamichi Sawa, a vice president of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields of

Mr. Sawa said that there were "quarrels" within the company and complaints from some dealers and distributors after the late Shotaro Kamiya, president of Toyota Motor Sales since it was established, resigned in 1979. Some members of the marketing company, accustomed to Mr. Kamiya's management, apparently found Shoichiro Toyoda's style abrasive.

As a single company, analysts add, the coordination be-tween the sales and production arms of the business is likely

Plant in Taiwan

TAIPEI (Reuters) - Taiwan has reached tentative agreements with both Toyota and Nissan for a joint-venture plant with capacity of 200,000 cars a year, T.K. Liu, chairman of China Steel, said Monday.

The agreements have to be submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, which will then choose which company will be the joint-venture partner.



NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed on the down side Monday but a

blue-chip rally ended the deterio-

ration that set in following an un-expected rise in the money supply.

age opened off six point snad had dropped three more by midday. It

turned around in the last hour to

close off 2.28 points at 842.74. Declines overwhelmed advances

by a 10-to-4 margin, while volume totaled 43.17 million shares, com-

pared with 44.37 million traded

Analysts called the upturn strict-

ly technical as the background news, particularly regarding inter-

est rates, was almost entirely nega-

Stocks were off from the open-

ing bell as investors reacted to the

\$700 million increase in the M-1

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

NYSE Prices Decline

On Money Supply Rise

Volcker Rules Out **Easier Fed Policy**

WASHINGTON --- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker, rejecting criticism of the central bank's policy, said Monday that lasting economic recovery is only possible through tougher fiscal measures, not an easing of

monetary restraints. The Fed chief, who has been the target of recent complaints by ad-ministration officials, urged the White House and Congress to lower federal deficits as "a key ... that will make recovery possible

Speaking before a National Association of Home Builders convention in Las Vegas, he said, "I am convinced we cannot let up now in our anti-inflation effort.

Mr. Volcker said an easing of

yielding more than 10 percent,

many investors were pulling their

The market seemed to run out of

sellers in the afternoon, according to Michael Metz of Oppenheimer

& Co. He said many institutions

are apparently underinvested and so started searching for bargains,

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co.

also ooted that the light volume

may bave encouraged inves-

tors. When supply didn't come out below the critical 840 support

level, it gave the bulls some heart."

The late rally focused on blue

chip stocks and issues involved in

takeovers, rumored or otherwise.

buoying prices in the process

cash out of stocks

have been for naught." The Fed chairman, in his first

The pain we have suffered would

major policy address of this year. told members of the housing in-dustry's major trade group. The early stages of recovery must not be a signal that it is an 'open season' oo expansionary policy or aggressive pricing." The text of the speech was released here.

1988 2,800.0

Mr. Volcker said "interest rates have remained extraordinarily high, even relative to the current rates of inflation." The reason, he said, was that "the widespread assumption for fear that inflation would continue tends to maintain its momentum."

Wage Restraint Urged

While acknowledging that the the Federal Reserve has been applying restraint to monetary ex-pansion" Mr. Volcker said interest rates continue to reflect fears of large federal deficits, not just Fed policy.

By sticking to present policy, Mr. Volcker said, inflation may unwind "perhaps faster than most economists have assumed."

But progress against inflation must include lower wage settlements, milder price increases and a

reduction in the federal deficit. The Fed cannot compensate for "financial market pressures associ-ated with excessive deficits," Mr. Volcker said.

"Pushing more money into the system simply to finance the Treasury would only serve to beighten fears about inflation and the future course of interest rates,"

A temporary deficit during re-cession is "expected and natural," Mr. Volcker said.

To Our Readers

Markets in Hong Kong, Singa-pore and Malaysia were closed Monday because of holidays. Also, the financial results of several companies were not available due to technical problems. The results will appear in Wednesday's edi-

Eurodollar Futures Pose U.S. Tax Snag

By H. J. Maidenberg New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A potentially explosive prob-lem has developed in U.S. tax treatment of gains and losses in the new Eurodollar futures con-

Unlike other commodities futures, the Eurodollar contracts contain no provision for physical delivery of goods. As a result, questions have arisen about whether cash, which will be used to settle the con-

tracts, may be considered personal property for

Also, there is the problem of determining whether the trading profits and losses in Eurodollar contracts should be considered the result of a regular commodity transactions or of wagering.
This week, the Treasury and commodity exchange officials are scheduled to meet to discuss

the questions.

"They better come op with some answers pretty soon, or people who have traded Eurodollar futures will not be able to properly prepare their tax returns for 1981," said Steven Oppenheim, partner in the national accounting firm of Oppenheim Appel Dixon & Co.

The same view was voiced on Friday by Donald Shapiro, partner in the law firm of Barrett Smith Shapiro Simon & Armstrong. A frequent consultant to Congress on commodity industry matters, Mr. Shapiro said the problems "stem from the fact that the new Eurodollar futures are the first exchange-traded commodities that have no provision for the delivery of the underlying goods, and thus are not covered, for tax purposes, by existing

"Moreover," he said, "the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange will start trading in Treasury bill futures on a nondelivery, or cash-settlement basis next month."

Soon afterward, futures with cash-settlement provisions will be traded on various stock market-indexes. Later, options on stock and other commodity futures are scheduled to start on the same

The problems are traced to the administration's

Economic Recovery Act of 1981, which eliminated the use of commodity futures in so-called straddles, a trading strategy designed to reduce

The tradeoff in closing this tax loophole was that commodity speculators would no longer be subject to long- or short-term capital gains provi-sions of the tax law. Instead, 60 percent of the gains or losses oo all transactions would be treated as long-term and 40 percent as short-term, without regard to any time element.

"Fine," Mr. Shapiro said. "But the law said that, in effect, the 60-40 rule applies only to futures transactions in any commodity in which the contract requires the delivery of personal proper-ty, or a position, such as a straddle, in personal

property.

"However, cash is not considered personal of grobanes for tax property but as a medium of exchange for tax purposes," he said. "When the tax law was written t summer, apparently no one thought about the Eurodollar futures that were due to start trading later in the year." The problem is that the Eurodollar futures, first

traded early last December in Chicago, specificalrequire no delivery of these funds. Rather, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange uses an average of the Eurodollar rates quoted by leading London banks on the day a contract expires to determine the cash settlement price of the futures. Mr. Oppenheim said that "in many states that

follow the federal tax law interpretation of a regulated futures transaction, the gains and losses on Eurodollars could be considered the results of wagering because these deals cannot result in the exchange of personal property — and cash is not considered personal property in this respect."

He also observed that wagering losses can only be deducted from established profits, while losses in futures trading may be applied against any income. Also, wagering profits are taxable as ordi-

One possible solution offered by Mr. Shapiro would be for the Eurodollar contracts to be settled in some commodity other than cash, perhaps

\$375.50, dealers said.

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2,420. 55.27 0.92

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1960 552.3 32.7 1.48

1990 986.5 58.06 0.88 1980 3,960. 219.82 3.26

ATT ATT

Brunswick was the biggest gainer, rising 5¼ to 24% after a late opening. Whittaker plans to offer \$26.50 a share for 49 percent of measure of the money supply for the week ended Jan. 13 and the op-Brunswick's stock, and a court denied Brunswick's request for an order blocking the offer.

ward revision of the previous week's measure to \$10.4 hillion from \$9.8 billion. M-1 growth is currently more than \$10 billion above its target

for the year. Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said the Federal Reserve is almost certain to tighten monetary policy.
Tightening by the Fed could

push interest rates up and that trend was foreshadowed by increases in the broker loan rate by Continental Illinois and U.S. Trust

Federal funds rates banks charge one another for overnight loans rose to 15 percent from 13% percent Friday before the Federal Reserve supplied funds to push them down a bit.

\$372.25 an ounce, just above the afternoon fixing of \$372 but off \$3.25 from Friday's closing Many traders were fearful money supply surge and rise in other short-term charges would push the prime rate would up from its pres-Dealers said the market ent 15% percent level, creating more uncertainity in the investappeared to find support near the \$370 level.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 25 1982, excluding bank service charges.									
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rusels (a)	37.72	73.57	14,9755	4.6730	3.1715	15,505	-	21,263	5.194
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A F)cm	1,200.53	2,318.00	534.99	210.18		498,66	21,532	670.40	163.92
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£Sterime: N.A. Irish £ tot Commercial franc. (b) Ar

U.S. Dollar Climbs on Rates Differential

can put more than a temporary

brake on the dollar in view of the

wide interest rate differentials be-

tween Western Europe and the

News late in the European trading day that the Federal Reserve added reserves to the U.S. banking

system sapped strength from the

down to midsession levels.

2.3092.

\$1.8707.

U.S. currency and pushed it back

The dollar closed at 2.3367

Deutsche marks, down from a mi-

dafternoon high around 2.3420 but

well above Friday's close of

Swiss frames and 229.32 yen after closing Friday at 1.8540 and 227.30, respectively. The British pound lost ground to the dollar as

well, closing at \$1.8560 against

Gold closed in London

The dollar closed at 1.8670

LONDON — The dollar closed sharply higher Monday, despite doubtful whether their operations The bank also has more than doubled the level of its special losing some of its afternoon gains,

dealers said. The special reserve fund was created in the balance sheet of Sept. 30, 1980, with a transfer of The strength of the dollar "reflected higher U.S. interest rate 500 million francs. In this year's differentials compared with Europe and further considerations of the lower U.S. inflation figures an-nounced Friday," a London monaccounts, the fund has been raised

the measure under control.

Eurodollar deposit rates, up al-

increase, pushed the dollar

igher. Dealers said Western European

central banks intervened in the

most a point after the money sup-

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg had a balance sheet total at the The Federal Reserve reported end of last September of 408.77 billion francs against 309.64 bil-lion at the end of the previous fislate Friday that the M-1 measure of the money supply rose \$700 million in the week ending Jan. 13, surprising many traders who had expected a decline and prompting The greatest part of the expansion of the balance sheet was the result of the higher value of the dollar and the Deutsche mark, in expectations of a further tightening of U.S. credit policy to bring

which most of its business is dehas caused widespread concern in Congress and throughout the nominated, against the Luxem-bourg franc. "Actual business exstates following the government-AT&T agreement, be said the con-sent decree itself "has little or nothing to do with that situation." pansion was not so pronounced,"

As in the past, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg paid no dividend to the parent bank, using all the prof-its to build its equity base.

COMPANY REPORTS Whittaker Seeks **Brunswick Shares**

NEW YORK - Whittaker Corp. said Monday it plans to start an offer worth \$320 million for about 49 percent of Brunswick Corp.'s voting stock and expects to ргорозе а merger. Whittaker, which has interests in

metals, chemicals and life sciences. said it will offer \$26.50 a share for 10.4 million Brunswick common shares and \$1,234.28 per \$1,000 principal amount of \$30 million of Brunswick's 10 percent convertible debentures due 2006. Following the tender offer,

Whittaker said it expects to proa phaseout and Mar. We certainly will take a look at pose a merger with Brunswick, which has interests in health, recreation and technology, calling for each Brunswick share not owned by Whittaker to be converted into 0.3 share of a new series of Whittaker preferred, paying an \$8-a-year dividend for the first three years, increasing to \$16 a year in the fourth year and thereafter and callable at \$100 a share after the

Visible Trade Surplus **DUBAL** United Arah Emirates Bulgaria wants to set up com-Increases in Britain mercial ties with states in the Gulf

LONDON - Britain's visible trade balance showed a £331 million surplus in December after a revised surplus of £51 million in November, the Trade Department said Monday.

ter a two-day visit here.
Of the Gulf states, only Kuwait Exports slipped to £4.70 billion any diplomatic relations with the Eastern bloc. Mr. Khristov in December from £4.79 billion in November, while imports fell to £4.37 billion from £4.74 billion. previously spent two days in

2nd Quer. **Denison Mines** · 1st Holf Profits____ Per Share_ 1969 381,330 Year Profits 9.870 103.62 52.28 **Toray Industries** 1st Half

363,470. 4,120. 3,60 Profils...... Per Share... 1981 1,880. 93.1 7.21 **United States** Profits.... 4th Outr. 113.76 1990 3,798, 445,89 2,84 19\$1 4,131. 3.78 Year **Duke Power** Profits

Industries 1981 811.9 Profits ... 1989 425,2 76,8 0,72 Profits... Slaley (A.E.) Mfg tst Quar. 1981 393.1 16.5 0.73 1,680. 311.1 3.08 Revenue... Profits.... Per Shore. Profits..... Tronsomerico 4th Quar. 4th Quer 1981 1,060 54.03 0,87 649.0 16.03 0.38 1981 Profits..... Per Share... Year

Banque Bruxelles Lambert Bank Brussel Lambert

Consolidated balance sheet: 1980-81 financial year and earlier figures

	31-3-1970 30-9-1900		30.7.1761	
(in billions)	BF	BF	BF	US \$
Balance sheet total Deposits of customers Deposits of bankers Loans to private sector Loans to public sector	396.6 216.1 141.2 169.4 110.1	752.7 355.5 325.0 332.1 173.7	924.2 400.4 431.3 376.9 206.2	22.2 9.6 10.3 9.0 4.9

Continued expansion of activities Improvement in operating profit

Banque Bruxelles Lambert and its subsidiaries pursued their expansion despite a difficult economic environment.

 The total of the (consolidated) balance sheet increased by 22.8%; deposits of customers rose by 12.6%, and those of bankers by 32.7% (part of this growth was due to the appreciation of the US dollar). The (consolidated) total of loans to the private sector increased

 BBL abroad: the opening of the Singapore branch justified earlier hopes: the performance of the Milan branch, which has been particularly active in the management of syndicated lira loans, continued to be highly satisfactory; and further expansion took place at Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Suisse), Bank Brussels Lambert (U.K.) and Banque Louis-Dreyfus.

International banking: 5th place in the 1981 world ranking of financial institutions having managed or co-managed Eurobond issues: an increased volume of foreign exchange dealings; and

an expansion of international financing, especially in the foreign The results of the financial year that ended on 30 September

1981 reflected an improvement in the Belgian franc interest-rate spread, increases in commission income, as well as a strict control of overhead costs.

The (consolidated) cash flow amounted to BF5.815 million, as compared with BF4.249 million the previous financial year (+ 36.9%). After deductions for taxation (BF734 million), depreciation and provisions for general risks (BF 3.969 million), the (consolidated) net profit amounted to BF 1,112 million for the 1980-81 financial year, as against BF512 million for 1979-80.

It will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 11 February 1982 that a dividend of BF70, net of withholding tax, be paid on the 5,432,500 shares.



Banque Bruxelles Lambert is the Abecor (Associated Banks of Europe) bank in Belgium.

Market Summary 了是这个人,我们就是一个人的,我们就是 THE STATES OF TH Dow Jones Averages Market Diaries NYSE Most Actives Close 14.44 75.27 39.44 39.05 69.67

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... which is washing into the ocean at 2 rate of 2 billion tons yearly. and so can we U.S. #1 in cement Lone Star Industries, Inc. One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 08830

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The International Bank of the ' Seven Gulf States

Japan Vows Quick Action On Imports

By James Foley Resters

TOKYO - Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minis-ter Yoshio Sakurauchi vowed Monday to lower trade barriers quickly, as talks with the EEC opened on European demands for the Japanese to buy more EEC

The Japanese officials said that protectionist forces were gathering because of charges that Japan shielded its home market from imports while flooding the world with exports.

"In addition to their advancing inflation, economic stagnation and growing unemployment, the countries of Europe and the United States continue to bear numerous difficulties such as balance of payment disequilibrium," Mr. Suzuki

told the parliament. Mr. Sakurauchi, saying that eco-nomic friction between Japan and the United States and Western Enrope has become a major issue, added, "The tendency to protec-

tionism is becoming increasingly strong. The two ministers spoke as five days of trade talks opened with the EEC, which last year recorded a \$10.3 billion trade deficit with Ja-

French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert was quoted by a Japanese newspaper as saying that



Zenko Suzuki

France would be forced to take determined counter-measures if Ja-pan did not adopt specific mea-sures to correct the present trade

"All we are strongly interested in is to achieve a balance in (bilat-eral) trade without fail," Mr. Job-

During the EEC-Japan talks, the European side called on Japan to rectify the trade imbalance quickly by increasing imports of manufac-tured goods, Japanese government

sources said.

Raymond Phan Van Phi of the directorate of external relations of the EEC commission was quoted as saying that the present one-sided situation should not be allowed to continue.

Merrill Lynch Inquiry Leads To Firing of Two Executives

By James L. Rowe Jr.

Washington Past Service NEW YORK — Metrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith has fired two of its top executives who allegedly used the firm's buying power to inflate the value of securities Merrill Lynch already

The two executives, J. Barris Lepley Jr., head of the company's arbitrage department, and Warren M. Choset, the department's chief trader; were "terminated" Jan. 15 for "a violation of corporate poli-cy," a Merrill Lynch spokesman said.

On Christmas Eve, the day Mer-rill Lynch closed its 1981 books, the executives allegedly bought large amounts of options - securities that give owners the right to buy or sell a stock at a particular price — in an attempt to boost the value of similar options that Merrill Lynch's arbitrage department already owned. Arbitragers are paid on the basis of the profits

they make for the company. One Wall Street source noted

that even though the value of the options bought on Dec. 24 declined the next trading day, persons used to taking big risks would feel they could easily make it up.

Otto Obermaier, the attorney for the two men, said he has not had access yet to the order tickets or talked to officials at the stock exchanges involved. He said he would not permit his clients to be interviewed but expects that when everything has died down they "will continue to be" respected members of the financial commu-

Arbitrage departments at bro-kerage firms make their profits by guessing which way stock or op-

tion prices will go. The heavy volume of orders by Merrill Lynch to both the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the American Stock Exchange prompted those exchanges to investigate, Merrill Lynch conducted its own evaluation and reportedly has turned over the results to the Securities and Exchange Commis-

Competing Claims Mean India Loses Battle on World Bank Loans him that that it should continue to By Stuart Auerbach receive what India regarded as its Washington Post Service traditional 40-percent share of in-

NEW DELHI - The Indian government has lost its battle to retain its 40 percent share of World Bank interest-free loans in the face of more pressing claims on

the shrinking pot of available funds by even poorer nations. While the bank is unlikely to cut the total amount of funds available to India, World Bank President A.W. Clausen said at the end of a five-day visit here last week that New Delhi will have to pay as much as 13-percent interest for an increased portion of World Bank

The new World Bank president said India is creditworthy and can better afford to pay interest than other developing nations, especially some of those in sub-Sahara Af-

While the World Bank decision came as no surprise to the Indian government, it was described as unhappy" with Mr. Clausen's

The government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had sought to use Mr. Clausen's visit to persuade

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Frankfurt

London

terest-free loans from the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft loan affili-

Planning Minister S.B. Chavan, for instance, stressed the importance of a continued flow of concessional funds from the association for the success of India's present five-year plan, and Finance Minister Pranab K. Mukherjee told Mr. Clausen, "We are disap-pointed that the IDA program cur-rently faces grave difficulties."

The Indians blamed the development association's \$1.5 billion ortage on cuts in the United States' commitment to the soft loan program.

Clausen Dipiomatic Mr. Clausen, former president of the Bank of America, who took over the World Bank post last year, was more diplomatic. He ascribed the shortage to "economic budget constraints" among the donations. The United States is

the largest single contributor to the

7.3.30 Index : 557.70

BC1 Index : 129,91 Previous : 198,79

Other Stock Markets

Jan. 25, 1982

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Ageff Index : 14613 Previous : 147.29

Sydney

World Bank, providing more than 20 percent of its funding.

India, on the other hand, has been the largest recipient of World Bank funds, getting \$13 billion over the past three decades. Mr. Mukherjee spoke during an after dinner speech Tuesday of India's "special relationship with the

World Bank." Yet the Gandhi government appears concerned that this relationship may be threatened by competing claims on World Bank funds, especially now that China is becoming eligible, and the worsening climate for foreign aid.

Mrs. Gandhi has called a meet-ing here next month of 34 developing nations to devise strategies to

Preussag Profits Up 20%

HANNOVER. West Germany - Preussag, the West German mining, metals and chemical concern, expects 1981 group profits to be about 20 percent higher, com-pared with the 1980 net profit of 96.7 million Deutsche marks, managing board chairman Guenther Sassmannshausen said Monday.

wrest more aid from the richer na-tions of the world. billion in International Develop-ment Association interest-free

But while they rarely say so officially, other have not nations were reported to have complained to the World Bank that India is getting too great a share of the shrinking pot of development aid.

Complaints Reported

Besides World Bank funds, for instance, India is the largest single beneficiary of European Economic Community aid to Third World nations — \$42 million, or about 23 percent of the total going to non

member nations. It is also the largest borrower of soft loans from OPEC, having received \$88.6 million from the oilrich states during the second quarter of last year alone.

Furthermore, India has just received the largest loan in the history of the International Monetary Fund — \$6 billion spread over three years at concessional interest rates of 9 to 10 percent.

But U.S. aid to India is due to drop next year under the Reagan administration cutback by more than \$60 million to \$215 billion.

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Tokyo

Interest paid or credited yearly.

Amounts quoted are based on 1 fixed time deposits. India had expected to get \$1.6 ductions (taxes, etc.) at source.

• All transactions confidential. Deposits are unconditionally gu

about half of that - \$840 million. Thus if India wants to finance the planned development projects through the World Bank it will

have to go to its hard loan window and pay about 13-percent interest. While the World Bank considers India the 15th poorest nation in the world with a per capita income

Clausen said it has a good credit rating and can borrow at close to loans, but it now appears it will get commercial rates of interest. "India has that alternative and

therefore its percentage [of IDA loans] has got to drop, Mr.Clausen said.

He reassured India, however that it would not be graduated completely out of the soft loan market - something Indian officials have feared the Reagan adof less than \$200 a year, Mr. ministration wants.

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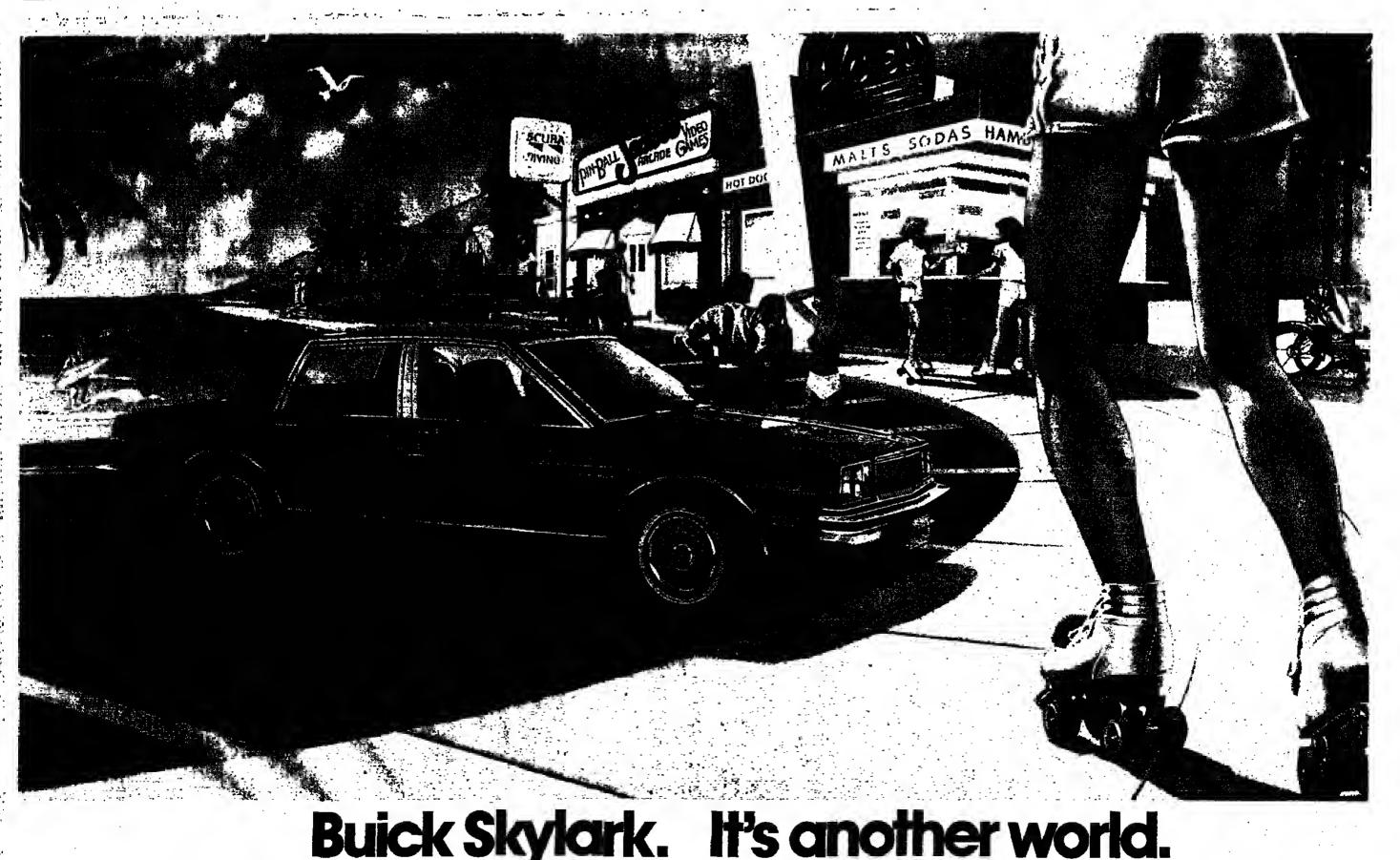
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7 ROLL OF TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

ally recover, but ingredients of growth will be somewhat dif-ferent from fiscal 1991. First,

exports will be growing at a

lesser pace because of inten-

sifying trade frictions. Second,

fiscal policy will be playing a minor role due to budgetary

constraiots. On the other hand,

however, stability of prices will fevorably affect personal con-

sumption and, consequently,

will remain almost the same at slightly over 3 per cent. The

current-account surplus, mean-

Japan's real GNP growth in 1981 registered 3.0 per cent in

the first quarter, 4.8 per cent in

the second quarter and 2.4 per cenl in the third quarter, respectively, from the preceding period. These figures attest to a

moderate expansion of the

Prices continued basically

stable throughout the year. Ad-

vances of wholesale prices re-

mained slow, leading to an

equally calm movement of con-

sumer prices, which also bene-

fitted from moderate rises in

labor cost. In November.

wholesale prices stood at 1.6 per

cent and consumer prices (in

Tokyo) 3.9 per cent ahead of e

year earlier.
In the balance of payments,

trade balance kept running a

huge surplus each month due to

strong exports of machinery

and slow imports of raw mate-

rials. The current-account bal-

ance as a result turned into the

black to the second quarter,

averaging \$660 million at a

monthly rate, which grew to

\$780 million in the third

quarter, and \$1,500 million in

Despite these seemingly

favorable performances com-

pared with other industrialized

economies, the Japanese

economy in the past year was

sted and Associated Companies at: London, Luxemburg

October.

run a huge surplus.

Economy In 1981

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while, is expected to contioue to

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> 0.3 per cent for fiscal 1980 and an esbmated 1.1 per cent for fiscal 1981. As for housing, the worst will be over in the new fiscal year, but for a variety of inherent reasons, including land prices, the recovery will be a modest one, with the rate of increase

consumption expenditures after

inflation will rise by about 3 per

cent, up sharply compared with

stopping short of 5 per cent in real terms. Private capital investment which slumped io fiscal 1981 owing to sluggishness in spend-ing by smaller businesses, is expected to pick up in fiscal 1982 as domestic private demand will stage a moderate recovery, leading to reinvigora-tion of smaller businesses' investment. Investment aimed at new product development and higher efficiency remains trend in the new fiscal year due to stable overseas commodity

prices with a basically strong trend of the yen in store. Their advances during fiscal 1982 will average 1.6 per cent, compared with 1.4 per cent for fiscal 1981. Consumer price advances will also be moderate, with fiscal 1982 average expected to register 4.2 per cent or 50.

Balance of payments

Japan's exports in fiscal 1962 will reach \$167 billion, up 9.2 per cent from fiscal 1981, and imports \$137 billion, up 7.6 per cent. Trade surplus will thus be \$30 billion, resulting in a current-account surplus of \$12.5

According to the DKB's out-look, fiscal 1982 economic growth at 3.1 per cent is to fall short of 4 per cent for the third consecutive year. (The three years' average will be 3.3 per cent). In the aftermath of the two oil crises, the Japanese economy appears to have come closer to a slow-growing and matured type of economy like other advanced countries of the

As for private inventory investment, considerable pro-

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Closing Prices, Jan. 22, 1982 Quatations in Conadion funds. Mi guates cents unless marked S

Total Sales 921,120 shares.

Canadian Indexes

European Gold Markets Jen. 25, 1961

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Second, last year's business will lead to recovery of espital investment by smaller enter-prises. Fiscal 1982 economy recovery was imbalanced. In-ventory adjustment in assemvestment, in real terms, in particular, is scheduled to be ble-type industries progressed thus will be characterized by a cut back from the current fiscal generally smoothly, but that in stronger domestic demand than cent in real terms. industries producing basic materials lagged. Capital inyear's level resulting in a dein fiscal 1981, although the economic growth rate as a whole

DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

Japan's economy in FY 1982 will see stronger

pended primarily on external

demand in the absence of

strength io personal consump-

tion and corporate capital in-

vestment. Of the real growth

rate of 3.4 per cent during the

first nine months of the year, 2.6 per cent was ettributable to

exports and other overseas sur-

plus, with domestic private de-mand accounting for a mere

vestment by blg corporations was strong, but that by smaller enterprises was contrastingly

weak. Imbalances also per-

sisted among different geo-

Corporate results reflected

such a sluggish recovery, with

pre-tax recurring profits re-

cording e sharp 19.4 per cent drop in the six months to Sep-tember, 1981, from the preced-

External environment for fiscal

With the U.S. and Europeao

economies likely to remain in the doldrums in 1982, there seems little likelihood of a

sharp markup on crude oil. Ja-

pan's import price of crude in

fiscal 1962 is expected to average \$38 a barrel on a c.i.f.

basis, up 1.9 per cent from

Domestically, given the man-date for fiscal rehabilitation through reduction of debt-

financing bonds, fiscal policies

will play e severely restricted

role to the new fiscal year's

economic management Fol-

lowing the December 11 dis-

count rate cut by 0.75 percen-

tage point, money is likely to

The Japanese economy looks

likely to keep on a gradual re-

covery path, but factors for ex-

pansion will be somewhat dif-

ferent from those of the past

Exports, which served as a

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Shape of fiscal 1982 economy

graphical regions.

1982 economy

fiscal 1981.

remain relaxed.

0.06 per cent.

and decline in competitiveness of Japanese products owing to appreciation of the yen.

The size of the fiscal 1982 national budget offers little hope for a role to be played by fiscal expenditures. Public works in-

home demand, but growth will remain slow

The Japanese economy is
fiscal 1982, starting next April
1, is likely to continue to gradu1, is likely to continue to gradu2, will see the past year of the past driving force in the past year's economic recovery, will slow down sharply in the growth rate - perhaps to 4.5 per cent over fiscal 1981. Reasons for the slowdown are the lagging recovery of world economy, rising trade frictions with other industrialized countries suffering from high unemployment,

crease of 3 per cent or so in public fixed capital formation

Gross national expenditures inomined Cross national expenditures I real I Domestic private demand Private inside consumers in private inside consumers Private housing investments Private inventory investment Private inventory investment Rugulic expenditures Government lines consumption expenditures Conventional Private investment Rugulic Capitel expenditures Current Oversees Surphysis -

strong io the meantime. All in all, mivate capital investment in fiscal 1982 will rise by 4.6 per

Outlook for Gross Netional Expenditures

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on the GNP statistics basis. Private domestic demand, on the other hand, looks likely to grow faster than io fiscal 1981. As for private final consumption expenditures, wage raises to be negotiated io the coming spring round will likely be smaller than last year's 7.7 per cent (as surveyed by the Labor

based oo the recent slowdown of corporate earnings and a low rate of inflation. On the other hand, the expected gradual recovery of business will result in a higher increase in overtime worked and bonuses, and improvement in employment situations, while independent businesses will also fare better. All these trends will work to boost personal income at a faster pace

Ministry), This projection is

than in fiscal 1981. As a result, private final consumption expenditures will record eo increase of 7 per cent or so before inflation, slightly

Exports etc.
Imports etc
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Imports etc
Imp & Menulacturing production (Imperence) gress in adjustment has been seen in basic materials indus-tries, such as petroleum and coal products, and paper and pulp, where inventory hang-over was heavy. In the new fiscal year, moves for inven-tory buildup, if moderate, will show up as final demand picks

> Overall, prospects for the economy in fiscal 1962 are for a nominal GNP growth of 6.6 per cent, up from 5.9 per cent estimated for fiscal 1981. After inflation, however, the growth rate will be 3.1 per cent, which is even lower than the projected 3.3 per cent for fiscal 1981. The Government's projection of a 5.2 per cent real growth in fiscal 1982 is hardly

West. The most important challenge fecing Japan in fiscal 1982 is adjustment to such a slowdown in growth. For one thing, this will require thorough elimination of budget and administrative wastes. Another requirement will be continuous efforts for strengthening corporate resources - technologically, financially and otherwise.

Another task facing Japan is to smooth out its trade relations with the U.S. and West Europe which have been badly strained owing to the sharp rise in Japan's exports and sluggish imports. With Japan's share of the international economy growing steadily, maintenance of harmony with the rest of the world is essential to secure its stable

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Monday's New Highs and Lows **Delors Cites Cost Under New Plan** Of Compensation PARIS — The proposed new terms for compensating shareholders in companies due to be nationalized will cost the French government an extra 1 billion French francs (\$171 million) in interest payments in the first year, Economy Minister Jacques Delors said Monday, Monday,
Speaking on French radio, he said capital repayments over the 15-year life of the bonds to be given in exchange for the companies shares, would amount to between 400 and 600 million francs a year.

The bonds will pay half yearly interest equal to the average secondary-market yield on other state bonds of terms longer than seven years. bonds of terms longer than seven years.

The government announced new terms for compensation last week based on Bourse prices and the 1980 dividend, after the Constitutional Council rejected the previous formula. Announcing the new proposals, presidential spokesman Pierre Beregovoy said they would cost an extra 6 billion francs over the 15-year life of the bonds.

Last September Nationalizations Minister Jean LeGarree estimated the cost under the original

mated the cost under the original terms would have been between 25 billion and 30 billion francs, but recent independent estimates put the figure at between 28 and 35 billion francs.

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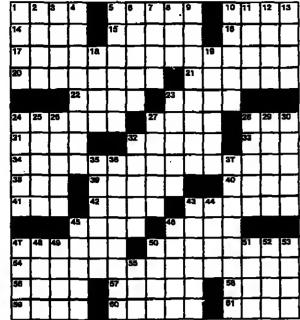
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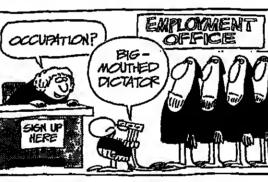
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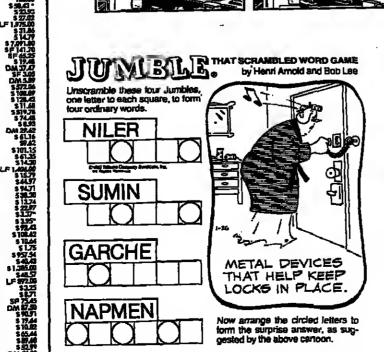






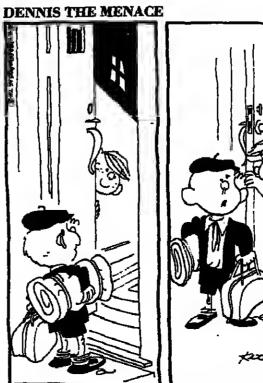
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BOOKS

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS By Simone Schwarz-Bart. Translated from the French by

Barbara Bray. 270 pp. \$15.75. Harper & Row/Cornelia & Michael Bessie, 10 East 53d Street, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Roy Hoffman

BETWEEN two worlds" opens like a traditional novel, explaining to the reader that the setting, Guadeloupe, "floats, forsaken, in the Gulf of Mexico," has a suffur volcano, and the control of Mexico, and the setting of the setting o and was originally named "Isle of Lovely Streams." Io the second paragraph, though, the unidentified narrator — who begins to sound like a peasant woman in a trance — casually adds: "And it supports all kinds of strange creatures, men and beasts, devils, zombies, and the rest." Simone Schwarz-Bart, a native of Guadeloupe, wastes oo time in her second novel turning the peography lesson novel turning the geography lesson into a mythic tale and dream — at times as gorgeous as an equatorial flower, at others as garish as "a horror

puppet show."

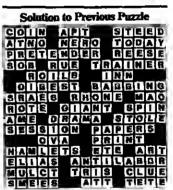
The omphalos of this dream is Fond-Zombie, an "atom" of a hamler in Guadeloupe, just beyond the "dead river haunted by a troop of evil spir-its." Arcing over that haunted river is the Bridge of Beyond, a bridge that symbolizes both the link, and the chasm, between the Guadeloupe of the French colonialists and that of the slave-descended Creoles. "The Bridge Beyond" is also the title of Schwarz-Bart's first novel, published in New York in 1974, in which an identifiable narrator — a peasant woman named Telumee — rhapsodically recounts the history of her family, and of her peo-

The Guadeloupe of "Between Two Worlds" is decidedly more grim than that of "The Bridge Beyond." Fond-Zombi, like Gabriel Garcia Marquez's Macondo, is isolated, backwards, and full of strange happenings. In the low-er part of Fond-Zombi, Down Below, live Creoles who practice collective amnesia: Cut off from their own history, they know life only "as an ox knows ticks." On the plateau of Fond-Zombi, Up Above, live sorcerers, men who are part animal, and the walking dead - all vividly remembering the slave revolts and their ancestors, and believing that the grass is "the hair of the fallen heroes." Down Below residents see Up Above folks as wild men. Up Above dwellers see those of Down Below as, tragically, "consum-mate imitators of the white man."

These two antagonistic groups merge briefly, and catastrophically, when Awa, daoghter of Up Above ruler Wadema, marries Jean L'horizon, a sawyer from Down Below. Wademba, seeking revenge for the loss of his daughter, turns her numer-ous pregnancies into "water and blood," then assumes an invisible body and rapes her himself. The male child born of that violent union is Ti Jean L'Horizon -- "our bero" of the

At the center of "Between Two Worlds," Ti Jean is a dramatic hero, and in many ways a classic one. He is half-god, half-mortal — the offspring of a sorcerer from Up Above, yet a resident of Down Below. He receives his instructions from his forefathers Wademba presents him with bracelet of knowledge, a belt of strength, and a musket that belonged to Obe, martyred leader of a slave rebellion. And Ti Jean is marked as the savior of his people — when a cow-like Beast swallows the sun over Fond-Zombi, Ti Jean's destiny is to slay the Beast and liberate the sun.

Ti Jean is a marvelous concoction. In his "beavy and slow" blood seems to run a touch of the biblical David, the Greek Jason, the Haitian Toussaint L'Ouverture, and the intergalac-



tic Luke Skywalker. Io his dreaminess, there is also a bit of Solitude, the character from "A Woman Named Solimde." a novel set, like "Between Two Worlds." part in Africa, part in Guadeloupe, and written by Andre Schwarz-Bart, Simone's husband. The rites of passage for Ti Jean are ar ordeal: In one of the most stunning scenes of the novel, his wrist is cut by sorcerers and jointed with the cur claw of a crow. Minutes after, Ti Jear changes into a crow and soars over Fond-Zombi. With this power or transformation, he is finally ready to

slay the Beast. Unfortunately, the Beast, however grand and galumphing, never seems quite up to Ti Jean, at least not as; literary creation. Next to Ti Jean's complex bravado, the Beast looks like a creature from an animated film Part of the Beast's weakness as a fic tional creation is that Schwarz-Bart'

tional creation is that Schwarz-Bart' images — at least as rendered into English by Barbara Bray — are surropically lush as to mute its cruelty:

"The sun was high on the horizon and several people who were out o doors saw the Beast approaching the planet, mouth open and white hair be coming a halo of gold as it draw year. coming a halo of gold as it drew near cr. Then it swallowed the sun, glug, a it had swallowed the children it me

with along the road."
Godzilla aside, another problem exists with the Beast. The narrator o "Between Two Worlds" poiots repeat edly to the Beast as a symbol of slav ery - a horror that blocks the sun Given the actual, tragic impact of slavery on Guadeloupe — an antislavery group even resorted to blowing it self up in resistance to the French in the early 1800s — the Beast seem awkwardly fanciful. Ti Jean is a three dimensional antagonist.

dimensional antagonist.

The Beast, however, may be seen a a projection of the islanders' minds—there is argument for this perception in the book — and, on that level, the novel works magically. Ti Jean's flight through the belly of the Beast be comes an odyssey through the heard own psyche. The odyssey takes him to Wademba's childhood home on the banks of the Niger in Africa, an eventually, after being stoned to death, to the Kingdom of the Shader While hunting his way back to Guedeloupe, Ti Jean meets the Queer with Long Breasts, a rather unsight, muzzle . . . buge yellow fangs' and "a long hairy spine from which the bones stood out like knife blades." I a gesture heroic for its tenderness, for Jean oils the queen's back. Voila! She Jean oils the queen's back. Voila! Sh becomes a divinely beautiful woman - her true form, which she can only assume for a few hours at a time and becomes Ti Jean's ambrosial los ;

"Ti Jean L'Horizon" was the French title of this novel, and it seems more. fitting than "Between Tw Worlds." Ti Jean takes over this book Guadeloupe, Africa, the Shade Kim dom, and France — where Ti less half-man, half-crow, flops down from the sky like a "black angel bounces through the city" — are landscape within the intricately coiled shell of the sky like a state of the sky like a "black angel bounces" through the city" — are landscape within the intricately coiled shell of the sky like and the sky like a sky l Jean's soul.

Ti Jean, of course, finally slays, i Beast. Ironically, be does not slay actual white men who have import oned his ancestors. Ti Jean's war within himself: a bitter struggle be tween the Up Above and the Dow Below, between remembering and for getting. Reliving the heroic lives of b slave ancestors is Ti Jean's way of r membering, and it follows the patter of death and rebirth.

Early oo io "Betweeo Twee
Worlds," Wademba tells Ti Jeau

"And yet, what is the spirit, the shace of man, but his stories, those whit constantly follow him and withor which no race survives." Simos Schwarz-Bart has done a courageou job of shoring up one of these stori against the Beast, amnesia, th threatens to swallow us all.

Roy Hoffman's first novel, "Alm Family," will be published next fall. I wrote this review for The Washingt

At the second trick, he led a k

heart from dummy. East could ha

settled the issue by putting up the s and leading a diamond. But be c not know the position and not unn

The king won, and South oow I four club tricks since leading anoth

NORTH

SOUTH **♦**K94

There were still only eight tricks

view. South cleverly gave the deft a chance to err by leading a small c

mond. West could have played be allowing his partner to win and c

the heart ace before reverting to 4

But it was not clear who held

763

084

◆A1032

heart offered no hope. He was then

urally ducked.

WEST

♠QJ7

♦AK75

monds.

lead in this position:

By Alan Trusco

485 AVD;

BRIDGE

A T crucial moments bridge players
Often ask, like Alfred Doolittle,
who appeared recently on the Broadway stage, for "a little bit of luck." But their prayers are not often answered in quite such a spectacular fashion as they were on the diagramed

South's team was struggling to survive in the semifinal stage of the event, and he found himself in an unenviable contract of three notrump.

The opening bid showed a balanced 15 to 17 points, or perhaps a weaker hand in which clubs was the only length. The two-diamond response showed a desire for game, and the jump to three no-trump indicated the weak type with clubs.

When a diamond was led and the dummy appeared, South expected to fall by two tricks. But he did not give up hope. On the first trick he played dummy's queen, the only hope, and could oow see a possibility of making

NORTH (D) **∇QJ85 ♦**Q19 EAST **♦QJ76** ♥10 ♦AK765 **♦**854 ♠85 VA8742 0183 SOUTH

QK63 **\$842 \$AK76** side was vulnerable. The Neither North

Pass 2 ¢ Pass Pass 1 N.T. 3 N.T. Pass Pass West led the diamond six.

diamond jack, so West put up king and took his diamond tricks. the end, be was forced to bri spades, and was able to score the l three tricks and make his unlik In the replay. North-South, qu rightly, were content to play a pe score. Winning the board put Sout

team in the final. Losing it wo have given his opponents that adv. tage.
One can imagioe what Alfred Do ittle would have said: "With a li

bit of luck, they'll go out and st

ic lit 11.15 a por

3. 6. 1.35 45.6

 $_{in}$ jw

didn't do that."

throwing. It gives a man pause.

shame the way we'd played all year

been down like this before. They had, 21 points to Seattle in the season opener. But then, the only

Transactions BASEBALL

HOUSTON—Signed Teny Scott, sufficient to a Yes-year contract. PHILADELPHIA—Signed Larry Christ er, is a three-year contract FOOTBALL

37.LOUIS-Signed Jim Hort, quo

49ers Finally Strike Gold in NFL

San Francisco Turns Cincinnati's Mistakes into 26-21 Super Bowl Victory

From Agency Disputches
PONTIAC, Mich. — Showing a
disrespect for football traditions. The Bengals, though, never warmed to the job. Ken Anderson, the San Francisco 49ers defeated the almost-perfect passer, threw the Cincinnati Bengals, 26-21, in an often dramatic Super Bowl XVI two interceptions.

oo Sunday.

Walsh said.

Joe Montana, the plucky 49er

quarterback, ran for one touch-

down, passed for another and con-

tinued to execute successfully the

dariog things Coach Bill Walsh has

orchestrated all season.

Ray Wersching, the 49ers' placekicker, tied a Super Bowl record

with four field goals and repeated-ly tricked the Bengals with diffi-

At the game's end, Walsh had a

This is Ronald Reagan," the

"Well, I thought it might be,"

To the victors come the calls

from presidents. And also the most

valuable player trophy, awarded to Montana. Sprinting out and pass-ing expertly under pressure, Mon-tanas helped convert three Bengal

turnover, an interception and two

inspired fontball team," Walsh told reporters after the 49ers had:

won their first National Football.

League title in 34 years. "This is

the ultimate in a career. I can't conceive of anything more exciting than having the best record in the

NFL, winning a Super Bowl and in

three years bringing a team back from oblivion [when the team lost

The first Super Bowl ever played

in the north was staged in a domed

stadium. The temperature outside

was below freezing and a cold wind was blowing. But inside, the

fumbles, into 17 points.

14 of 16 games]."

cult, bouncing kickoffs.

The Bengals were constantly off balance. Four times Wersching surprised the Bengals by kicking low on kickoffs, with the ball bouncing crazily. Each time the Bengals were unable to do any-

thing with the kickoff.

Pete Johnson: their 248-pound fullback, was rarely a factor — he gained only 36 yards in 14 carries. With the Bengal ground game bogged down, Anderson was forced to throw constantly. His top receiver, Dan Ross, the tight end, established a Super Bowl record with 11 catches, but too many drives ended with disappointed lonks on the faces of Bengal fans.

Lopsided First Half

Meanwhile, the unheralded San Francisco rushers carried 40 times for 127 yards, led by Ricky Pat-ton's 55 yards. Montana, as a result, threw only 22 times, connecting 14 times and gaining 157

"We've been an extraordinarily, yards. The 49ers produced the most lopsided first half of any Super Bowl. They led by 20-0 at halftime

- too much to overcome even. The game started with the Bengals recovering a fumble at the 49er 26 yard line by the 49ers Amos Lawrence on the opening

Anderson moved the team to the 49er 11 yard line, but then the Bengal quarterback threw a pass that was picked off by Dwight Hicks on the 5-yard line. Hicks renurned it 27 yards Montana took the turnover and

atmosphere was heated by the excitement of the crowd of \$1.270.

directed a 68-yard San Francisco scoring drive, completing 5 of 6 49ers led by 7-0.

The 49ers ereated another turn- son but was tackled for no gain. over in the second quarter, and once more it led to a score. Anderson hit Chris Collinsworth with a pass to the 49er 8 yard line, but Collinsworth was stripped of the ball by by Eric Wright, and the 49ers recovered it.

Now San Francisco launched the longest scoring drive in Super Bowl history, elimaxed by an 11-yard touchdown pass from Mon-tana to running back Earl Cooper. San Francisco had one more long drive in the half, 61 yards capped off by a 22-yard field goal by Wersching with only 15 seconds left in the half.

But Cincinnati had one more mistake left in the half. Archie Griffin fumbled Wersching's low and bounding kickoff with the 49ers recovering it on the 4. Wersching kicked a 26-yard field goal, and the 49ers lead 20-0.

In the second half, Bengal Coach Forrest Gregg adjusted his attack, and Cincinnati looked tike a new ballclub. They cut the 49ers' margin to 20-7 when Anderson ran up the middle for a 5-yard score 3½ minutes into the third quarter to complete an 83-yard drive. And the Bengals were driving

for another score late in the quarter when the 49ers' defense saved the day for them. They drove deep into 49er territory on a 49-yard pass from Anderson to Collinsworth. A pass and a run later, the Bengals had a first down at the 49er 3 yard line.

scoring drive, completing 5 of 6 yards, making it 2nd-and-goal on passes for 49 yards. Soon, the the 1. But on the next play Johnthe 1. But oo the next play John-49ers were at the 1, and Montana son was stopped cold. On the third dived over for the touchdown. down, Charles Alexander, the With Wersching's extra point, the 11ther Cincinnati running back, caught a sideline pass from Ander-

> Anderson called a timeout and conferred with quarterback coach Lindy Infante on the next play. It turned out to be an off-tackle nttempt for Johnson. But middle linebacker Jack Reynolds got great penetration and halted Johnson.

> "We knew he was going to get the ball and it was just a matter no stopping him," Reynolds said. "We knew it was up to who wanted it more and I guess that was

'Wasn't Anything'

Said Juhnson: "From the oneyard line, I saw the 49ers raise up at the snap of the ball. I figured I could go under them. It just didn't work ... They seemed to have everyone clogging when we ran that play ... there just wasn't any-thing."

Even with that defensive gem, San Francisco was having major problems. Its offense did not have a first down in the third quarter and gained merely four yards, compared to Cincinnati's 144.

"I don't think people believed in us even after the Dallas game," said Montana. "The coaches picked Cincinnati in a poll. But we stuck together and we won together. The key had to be our defense. We made mistakes in the second half and didn't move the ball and the defense bailed us ont." The 49ers were force to punt

early in the fourth quarter, and the

Johnsoo went over center for 2 down, capped off by Ross' 4-yard touchdown catch. The extra point to cut the Bengal deficit to 6 ZITIOD

But then the 49ers switched from the air in an atypically conservative ground attack, protecting its lead. Running the ball on almost each play the 49ers drove down for a 40-yard field goal by Wersching which increased their lead to 9 points, 23-14.

On the Bengals oext series, a pass by Anderson was intercepted by Eric Wright, who returned the ball to the Bengals' 22-yard line. That fourth turnover for Cincin-nati led to Wersching's fourth field goal, tying the mark Don Chandler of the Packers set in Super Bowl II against Oakland.

In the last seconds, Ross caught a 3-yard touchdown pass from Anderson. San Francisco handled the following onside kick and the 49ers had won.

See Frencisco 24, Cledinarti 21
First Period
SF-Mordono 1-vard rue (Werschine kick)
SF-Cooper 11-yard soss from Montano
(Werschine kick)
SF-FG Werschine 22 yards
SF-FG Werschine 24 yards
Third Period
Cin-Anderson S-yard rue (Breech kick)
Fourth Period
Cin-Ross 4-yard poss from Anderson (Breech kick)

SF-FG Warschine 40 yerds SF-FG Warschine 23 yerds Cin-Ross 3-yard pass from Anderson

Sacks by-yords Refurn yards



Bengals' Reggie Williams tries the high route over 49ers' Bill Ring in bid to sack Joe Montana.

Walsh's Key Move: Grounding His Aerial Show

By Bob Oates

PONTIAC, Mich. — In the 16th Super Bowl game Sunday, San Francisco 49ers Coach Bill Walsh demonstrated the extraordinary difference coaching makes in foot-

It is doubtful if the 49ers have recruited better players than Cincinnati's, In many re-spects Walsh fielded a very ordinary team in the Super Bowl at the Silverdome.

But as San Francisco won its first National Football League championship, Walsh and his staff outcoached the Bengals in all three areas - offense, defense and the kick-

"There is a creative flair about us," Walsh said, coming up with the plain truth in what might otherwise seem an immodest evalua-

This is a series that has brought out some football's best minds of the last 16 years - but the probability is that Walsh had the

Soper Bowl's best coached team yet. San Francisco's 20-0 first half. It was nailed down by his special teams. And it was saved by his defense (the San Francisco secondary dominated Cincinnati's pass offense) and a surprise ground offense that ran out the clock in the fourth quarter (with 15 runs and three passes) as the 49ers scored the two mathematically decisive field goals along the

When this game is replayed down the years, it will be the 49ers goal line stand in the third quarter (when Cincinnati did not

make a first down) that will be most prominently mentioned.

son because at 249 pounds he is too heavy to jump — as the 49ers knew when they dug in. To score from the same one-yard line for San Francisco in the first quarter, Joe Montana jumped.

Speeding the Clock

The game's most amazing turn of events came in the fourth quarter when the 49ers' genius of the forward pass, as a scout called bill Walsh at halftime, ran out the clock.

With Cincinnati deployed mostly in pass

They were coming at us with every concavable blitz," Walsh said, providing one reason for his change in strategy.

But there were two other reasons:

 Walsh had the poise, composure and strength of will to call running plays there when the world knows he'd rather pass. If you're going to pot Walsh's pass of-fense in the playbook as fontball's most creative, you will also have to find room for his

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run offense — which gains ground scientifi-cally when it has to, that is, when the other side is lonking for passes.

Logie is what Walsh has the most of, Bottling his emotions, he seems at any given time to be making the most supremely logical move.

Anderson is possibly the top quarterback in football, exemplifying the ideal in what might be called the evolution of passing as coached by Sid Gillman and his successors - the traditionalists. His problem was that Walsh knows how to beat traditional

ing wildly with Cincinatti's and some of the others, isn't based on downfield hooks, deep square-outs and the other cooventional passes Anderson throws so well.

of passes from different formations on almost every play. These were the four Montana passes that helped them win the game: On their way to their first touchdown

unique is that Walsh called it on third and one. This got the 49ers to midfield.

the Cincinnao 5 and got to the 1 before they hit him.

Salomon was in motion on the play, right to left, but stopped at the line of scrimmage and turned upfield in tandem with the other wide receiver, Dwight Clark. A few yards into the secondary, Clark and Solomon split as tight end Young stepped in front of Cincinnati linebacker Louis Breeden. When Salomon darted outside, he was open.

· With poor field position at the start of their 92-yard touchdown drive in the second quarter, the 49ers climbed out of the hole oo third and 7 (from their 11-yard line) when Montana rolled out and passed to Solomon

Long Man Short

On that play, the 49ers lined up wide

nati defense expected. Because Solomon is faster than Clark, it looked for Solomon

end. When Cooper sneaked over to the left side, the defense had overrun him and be

It isn't chance that wins for San Francisco, and it isn't tradition or convention. It's a

Bengals Salvage Self-Respect But Not Ring

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service linebacker Glenn Cameron held left on 49ers belinets, and the blood trickled down his wrist.

We wanted the ring on our finger," Cameron said, waving the bloodied hand. "The money is spent, but we wanted the ring. The

more Colis won their first (and only) Super Bowl after the 1970 season in a less than artistic contest with the Dallas Cowboys that some labeled the Blooper Bowl, Colts tight end John Mackey said, "you can make money working, but to walk down the street and have them call you a champion, you have to earn that on the field." In the first half of Super Bowl XVI, the Bengals earned some recognition of their own, but it wasn't the kind to brag about. They'd played like chumps, not champs. They went into the locker room at halftime down 20-0, the worst half-

"In the first half, they knocked our ass off the ball," Cameron "We knew that we had to stop their running game, and we

And really, letting the pass-hap-py 49ers beat you with their running game is like letting Wilt Chamberlain beat you with his free Especially a man like Bengals

to embarrass ourselves," Cameron recalled. "He said, 'you earned the right to be here, now play like it."
They did. Their self-respect was salvaged. The ring, however, was "I should have fallen on the ball," Ray Griffin said. "It was a Not that the Bengals hadn't bad decision on my part. We were

er sensation Chris Collinsworth: "Every time the 49ers had to make a big play, they did." Late in the third quarter, they made four in a row from inside

their own 3-yard line, the last one stopping 248-pound fullback Pete Johnson at the 1. Of course, the Bengals' goal line

nothing, that really swayed the

momentum. We went into a trance

floor

no bowed heads with eyes boring into the concrete locker room Ouarterback Ken Anderson and

tight end Dan Ross, who set one Super Bowl record (11 receptions)

somewhat larger here, few of the

Bengals scemed to take the loss terribly hard. There were no tears,

'I never really listen to [Super Bowl] losers ... I always want to hear about the winners.

failure might not have proved so traumatie if they hadn't botched exceptions. Ross acted as if the things so thoroughly in the first loss made the rest of the Bengals achievements in 1981 null and "We went onto the field higher than a kite," Bengals offensive left guard Dave Lapham said said of the Bengals' first possession when the 49ers' Amos Lawrence furnished agents the contains kickeff. We might as well be New England, 28th in the NFL," Ross said. "I never really listen to losers at the Super Bowl. I always want to hear about the winners. Let the bled away the opening kickoff. glory go where it deserves. We "And when we came away with

and did things that we hadn't been doing all year. We started playing "Stage fright, maybe." a little more cautiously, not want-Said Anderson: "You can't play ing to make mistakes. And when a Super Bowl and have three turnyou start playing tentatively, you overs in scoring territory and think seem to make more." yon're going to come out ahead."
The 49ers defense was so good The Bengals admitted that they were unprepared for some of 49ers Coach Bill Walsh's other wrinkles.

7 JJ .175 WESTERN CONFERENCE

ing all game.
"Hey, I think I'm going to wake up tomorrow," Anderson said.
"It's not the end of the world."

games and not be classified world champion. I don't think second in the NFL is ton bad. This [Bengals] team has been one of the classic teams of all time. If the 49ers hadn't done it the same year as we did, we would have been remembered as one of the greatest turnaround teams of all time."

did the 49ers beat the Bengals, they out Cinderella-ed them as only been in business since 1967; the 49ers have been trying since

the 49ers get the rings.

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WEISTHIGTON 4, N.Y.	Rongers 4 [Goold (101. CUr-

Said Collingsworth: "A team does not win 15 of its last 16

After all, the Bengals have "Joe Montana impressed me to-

inebacker Reggie Williams "more than he did in the first day, game [which the 49ers won, 21-3]. I got some good shuts on him early, and I thought that would get to him, but it didn't. They weren't nickle and diming us. Those were quarters and dollar bills they were throwing at us."

NHL Standings

Washington 4, N.Y. Rongers 4 (Gould (10), Cur-rentiond 123, Boston 119 (Ronsey 33, Boths 25; Porist 36, Bird 17, Archibold 17, Henderson 17).

But the truth is that the stand succeeded because Cincinnati Coach Forrest Gregg, an old Green Bay tackle, mistakenly tried to

play Green Bay football on three of the four lays. He thought he could slam the ball in. The 49ers could stop fullback Pete John-

defenses, the 49ers ran the ball on 14 con-secutive plays (and 15 altogether in the fourth-quarter) to win the game with field goals instead of Walah-Montana bombs.

• The 49ers had passed the ball so successfully in the first half that Cincinnati's defensive coaches believed they bad to think

Instead, the 49ers make a living by doing

in the first quarter, the 49ers called a flea flicker double reverse pass, Montana to tight end Charle Young, for 24 yards. Everybody has a flea flicker. What made this one

To set up the touchdown, Montana threw a pass netting 14 yards to wide receiver Freddie Solomon, who was wide open at

receivers Solomon and Clark to the right with Solomon inside - and sent Clark deep, with Solomon cutting to the sideline under

This was the reverse of what the Cincin-

deep and Clark heading for the sideline.

• The 49ers' second touchndown (Montana to fullback Earl Cooper, 11 yards) came on first down play action with Montana faking to Cooper off right guard and to the San Francisco balfback slanting at right

new kind of offense.

thing the Scahawks share with this year's 49ers is the Pacific Coast. Said Bengals rookie wide receivable and although the stakes were the Bengals got just 72 yards rushing all game. And although the stakes were "Hey, I think I'm going to wake"

PONTIAC, Mich. - Bengals up his right hand. The skin that had covered his knuckles he had

ring, you keep forever."

They always talk about the ring, never the money. When the Balti-

time deficit in Super Bowl history.

One was Ray Wersching's squib kickoffs, which the Bengals han-Coach Forrest Gregg. dled like so many Mary Throne-"At halftime, he said it was a berrys. At the end of the first half, both Griffins, first Archie, then Ray, mishandled a Wersching squib resulting in a 49ers recovery and SF's final three first half

> in bad field position, lt was an easy ball to pick up, believe it or And when the Bengals special teams weren't misbandling kickoffs, the defense was losing a precious split second in "readying" the 49ers' unbalanced line, a wrin-kle Bengals defensive end Ross Browner said the 49ers hadn't

showed all scason.

"It hurts your whole preparation." Browner said. "It's a very effective offense. We played it in NBA Standings BASTERN CONFERENCE

were loose in the locker room be-

fore the game, but for some reason

we were tense when we first went

30 11 .732 — 27 13 .475 245 34 15 .415 5 22 17 .444 7 22 18 .550 744 13 27 .473 18

Perhaps so. Ultimately, not only

And now that it's over, the NFL will be throwing lots of money at the members of both teams. But

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Newspaper Sources

House is clamping down hard on any government employee who speaks to a member of the press. Originally they were con-cerned with "national security" leaks from the State Department. Defense, CIA and National Security Agency. But the rules are now

being adopted by other depart-ments, most of which have no state secrets.

On the surface, the Reagan administration cannot be faulted for wanting everyone in the govern-ment to speak Buchwald

with one voice (it seems to work very well in the Soviet Union).
But I believe there are inherent

dangers in making it very difficult, if not impossible, to keep government officials from discussing anything of importance with the me-

What most people don't realize is that when a government official has lunch or a discreet meeting with a reporter, many times the official is trying to get more information out of the newspaperman, than the newspaperman is trying to get out of the official. For example, let us assume a De-

fense Department big shot is having lunch with a reporter from the Daily Planet. The Defense Department man

opens up the conversation.
"What have you heard?"
"The Navy is going to ask for two more nuclear carriers." "Darnn, where did you hear it?"

"A reliable source in Naval Plans." "We haven't had anything on that on our floor. How are they

going to try and get them?"
"By going over your head direct
to Congress. They figure if they
ask for two, they'll get one." "I better let the secretary know

Opera Dispute Settled The Associated Press

BOSTON (AF) — The Opera Company of Boston announced that its musicians have agreed to return to work, allowing the U.S. premiere of Bernd Alois Zimmerman's opera, "Die Soldaten," next month. The opera has been re-scheduled for performances Feb. 4, 6 and 7.

WASHINGTON — The White about it so he doesn't appear to be surprised. What else is going on in the Pentagon?"

> "The Army is having more trouble with the M-I tank than they're admitting. But they're covering up because they're afraid you'll order them to stop building the tanks un-til the bugs are worked out."

"Is this straight?" "I got it from the guy at The Washington Post who knows someone in the weapons testing department."

This is good stuff," the Defense Department official says. "I'll get on it right away. You heard any-thing I should know about the MX

"The Wall Street Journal man says if you harden the present missile sites with more cement, the silos might not be able to handle the weight."

"How reliable is The Wall Street Journal on this?"
"The reporter's been working on the story for three months. I think

he knows what he's talking about." "How much time do we have before the story breaks?" "Maybe two or three weeks." "Our contractors haven't told us

"Why should they? They're hoping to sell you a lot of cement."
"Do you think I should tell the Defense secretary about it?" "Yeh, but don't tell him where you got it. I don't want The Wall Street Journal to give me a lie de-tector test to find out the source of

"Do you have anything on what Al Haig is up to these days?" "Off the record? He's trying to get the autonomy talks between Israel and Egypt on the tracks. In order to do it, he may have to put the Golan Heights on the back

burner."
"He hasn't mentioned his plan to Weinberger." "He's going straight to the president with it, so Defense doesn't

foul him up."
"You're really cooking today. Can I use it?" "The New York Times man

gave it to a White House aide, so I don't imagine it's classified," "I appreciate this briefing and so does the secretary."
"Don't mention it. I believe that in a free society the people who

work in government have a right to know what is going in their own departments." 01982, Las Angeles Times Syndicute

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Dreamgirl

'It's Good,' Says Jennifer Holliday,

21. 'Plump' and the Toast

Of Broadway

By Joyce Wadler

Washington Post Service
TEW YORK — The drama
students in the front rows of the Broadway theater have gimme in their voices. All the great-looking actors and ac-tresses of "Dreamgirls" have come to speak to them after the final curtain, but you can see that the one they really want to speak to is that heavy, kind-of-shy girl: Jennifer Holliday.

The 21-year-old girl who's

being compared to Streisand. The girl whose first-act solo makes them scream and roar. Even though the questions are polite, you can hear the envy. Incredulous, irritated — "You said you had no training at all?" Mildly hostile — "Were you at least born in New York?" She answers in a tiny little-girl

voice. "No, I have no training at all, none at all." "No, I never wanted to be in the business." How is it being a star, a superstar, reporters sing in "Dream-girls." "It's wonderful," the girls sing back. Now, in Holliday's dressing room after a Wednesday matinee, a reporter asks, how is it, this attention. "Oooh," says

the girl, looking blackberry-lus-cious in her stage lashes and red bipstick. "It's good, it's good." Singled Out

The reviews of the show itself were mixed. Lots of flash and little content, many said of the story of a soul group — much like the Supremes — and its rise to the top. But Holliday, as Effic — overweight, difficult, ultimately replaced by a svelte singer with a more commercially acceptable voice — was singled out. Her big number, a tearing, bluesy song of rejection and anger — "And I Am Telling You I Am Not

Going"—made the show,
"Plump," the press has de-scribed ber. She is fat, rolls of flesh under her red Cullen Junior High School sweatshirt; a hefty behind in her baggy Sasson jeans. Two years ago, in "Your Arms Too Short to Box With

God," she weighed close to 300 pounds. Her favorite breakfast then, she told a reporter, was grits, fried chicken and Coke. Coke was her favorite drink. She named her Pekingese for it.

"I bought him 21/2 years ago when I was on the road with 'Arms Too Short to Box With God," she says. "I bought him cause I acceded a little company. It was all brand new to me and I was all alone."

Wanted to Be Lawyer

She runs through her life: Born in Houston, mother a secondgrade ·teacher; father? She doesn't talk about her father, she says, because he walked out on the family when she was 1. Never wanted to go into show business, wanted to be a lawyer like Barbara Jordan. Sang in the church choir. Didn't know she could really sing until she was 12 and "the voice" — which she considers "a gift" — began to change and she began to play with it, studying Patti LaBelle and DJ. Rogers and Aretha Franklin and Gladys Knight; you know, when Gladys screamed, she'd scream; when Gladys shouted, she'd

Young Jennifer sang around and was spotted by a dancer in the road show of "Chorus Line." He paid for her ticket to come to New York. She auditioned for Vinnette Carroll for "Arms Too Short" and got the job the same day. "I bet she's got this bitle bitty voice," she heard Carroll say, because of her speaking voice, then she sang a hymn and she heard Carroll catch her breath.

Back when "Dreamgirls" was trying out in Boston, before Holliday got the notices, the girls in the cast always knew when there was going to be trouble.
"Uh, uh, think Miss Jennifer's

gonna pull a great diva ration to-day," they'd say.

They'd say this, according to Cheryl Alexander, an actress in the show, with respect: Holliday was not going to be used. She knew what she wanted and when



Jennifer Holliday in "Dreamgirls."

she didn't get it, she walked. She walked aut on Michael Bennett, the director, when —after having done one workshop with the show — she returned to find that her part had been cut. That a 21year-old unknown would walk out on Bennett was astonishing. Holliday says that she had a recording contract; Broadway just

didn't mean that much. "Being raised the way I was, I've always been very mature, I've always chosen the things I wanted to do," she says. "and I was not impressed by Mr. Bennett because of his writing 'Chorus Line' and all that sort of stuff, because I knew nothing about that . . . I felt that my talent was equal as anybody

Beautiful Things

It's 4 in the afternoon, she's fixing tea, for the voice. She's wearing jeans and a baggy Hous-ton T-shirt with an oil rig on it but there are beautiful things around the room. A gold shell Neiman-Marcus purse. A full-length black mink. She loves

shoes, she says; has 250 pairs. No matter how heavy you get, your feet can still look good.

Her five-year plan, the dream of the Dreamgirl, is "to be a successful recording artist, with people like Stephanie Mills," but her 10-year plan is to be like Dream Ross. Because she's "first class" Ross, Because she's "first class."

She's looking backward now though Looking for the word to describe her childhood. "Grow-up-fast," she says without hesitation, then, spologetically, "That's more than one word." Had to do with her mother "being alone," and having to do extra jobs to care for the family.

"I had to take on the responsi bility of the oldest . . but I missed a childhood, really being a child, and then I got snatched into the business, I missed things like dating, school, college."

Mostly she doesn't party. Comes home too keyed up from the show to sleep and watches television; loves old movies. If she could choose, she'd be Doris Day in "Young at Heart," "so Frank Sinatra could sing those songs to me."

Mark Thatcher to Drive PEOPLE: On Formula One Team

auto racing team and will compete in the English Formula One racing series during the 1982 season. Paul Vaughan, a spokesman for former racing driver Ivor Goodwin, said that Thatcher, who was rescued from the Sahara earlier this month, would drive a Williams FW-07C car similar to the one that Carlos car similar to the one that Carlos Reutemann of Argentina wheeled to second place in Saturday's South African Grand Prix. Vaughan said Thatcher's first competition in the Formula One series, one notch below the Formula One Grand Prix series, would be at Oulton Park, Cheshire, on April 8.

A plane piloted by Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, reportedly was flying 600 feet too low when it crossed the path of a British Airways jumbo jet last November. Radio and newspaper revember. Radio and newspaper reports said an inquiry by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority cleared the prince of blame because a Royal Air Force pilot on board was in overall command of the aircraft. Neither Buckingham Palace nor the CAA would comment on the reports. The incident occurred Nov. 27 as a Miami-bound Boeing 747 with 200 passengers on board climbed from London's Heathrow Airport. Philip, at the controls of a twin-engined turboprop plane, was approaching Gatwick, London's other major airport, on a flight from Manchester. A British Airways spokesman said the pilot of the Boeing filed a near-miss report after seeing a "black silhouette" in front of him. Radio and newspaper reports said the two planes were "only seconds" from colliding before the Boeing was ordered to change course.

President Reagen's longtime po-litical strategist, Lya Notziger, donned his Mickey Mouse tie and brought out his irreverent sense of humor to bid farewell to reporters as he left his White House job. Nofziger, described by Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, as "the only member of the administration with enough guts to dress punk," called it quits to become a consultant — fulfilling a promise he made to return to life outside government. "My relations with the media have, I think, improved immensely over the last year as I've seen less and less of them," Nofziger said, "My relations with the White House, I hope, will improve on that same basis within the next year."...

Mark Thatcher, 28-year-old son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has joined the Goodwin auto racing team and will compete in the English Formula One racing Edwin J. Feuther Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, said that Allen would go to work immediately for the foundation. Allen will write and lecture on foreign policy and national security

> Melina Mercouri, Greece's minister of culture and sciences, will visit the United States in February to inaugurate a "Search for Alexander" exhibition of fourth century B.C. Greek artifacts in San Francisco. She will be accompa-nied by Karolos Papulias, deputy foreign minister, and Margaret Pa-pandreou, U.S.-born wife of Pre-mier Andreas Papandreou.

The fire that heavily damaged the family mansion of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N.Y., will not cancel next Saturday's celebration of the 100th anniversary of FDR's birth, officials said. No artifacts were seriously damaged in the blaze but officials estimated it could take up to nine months to restore the 35-room mansion. Officials said almost everything in the brick and stone building was recovered.

Rudolf Nureyev, the ballet dancer who defected from his na-tive Soviet Union in 1961, oficially became an Austrian citizen in Vienna Monday. Nureyev signed a declaration pledging his loyalty to the Republic of Austria, and was presented with his official documentation by Vienna's Mayor Leopold Gratz and City Councillor Franz Nekula at a 15-minute ceremony at the Old Town Hall.

Indonesia's Vice President Adam Malik received the Dag Hammarskiold Award for his contribution to diplomacy and for a successful career as a diplomat. The prize was presented by Urbain Dirix, the president of the Brussels-based Pax Mundi peace academy.

The Nordic Council anpounced it will award its 1982 literature prize to Swedish writer Sven Delblanc. The council cited Delblanc for his 1981 novel "Samuels Bok," a story about the plight of a worker family in 19thcentury Sweden. Delblanc, 50, will receive the prize of 60,000 Swedish kronor (\$10,676) in Helsinki in

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